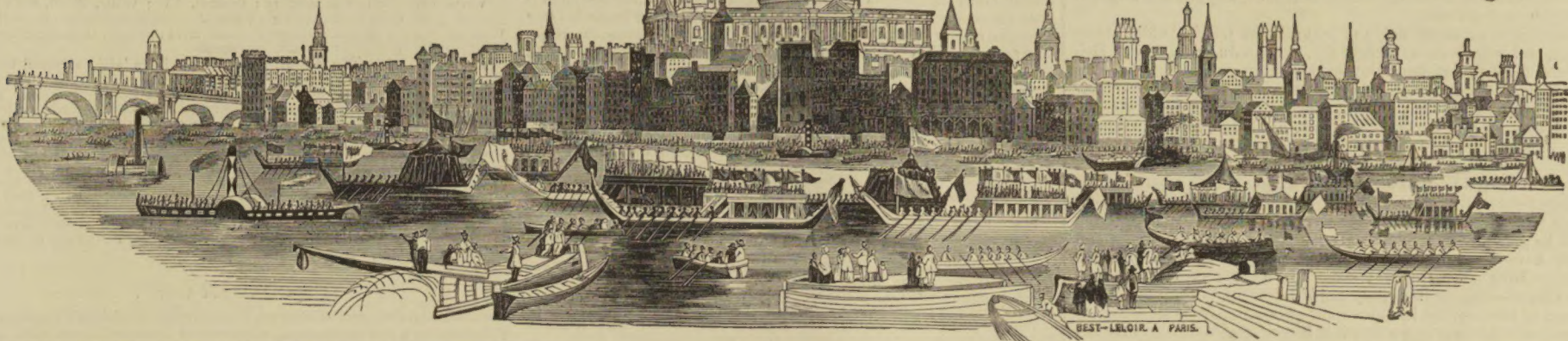


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE. { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

## LAW REFORM.

THE question of Law Reform is not a new one, but has employed the best intellects of England for a century. Even lawyers are agreed that the laws of England urgently require simplification of procedure and administration. From time to time the general question is started, and argued with so much eagerness and volubility, that public men are fain to disembarass themselves of the trouble of the discussion, by confessing once for all that the case is clear, that their minds are made up, and that the laws of England must be reformed forthwith. Yet nothing is done. The task of reform is too great for any human intellect to accomplish; and the most zealous and able friends of the cause, the most competent in every way to undertake it—men whose lives have been passed both in the study and administration of the law,—who know it in all its strength and all its weakness, give up the subject in despair. There is no intellectual Hercules amongst them who can clear out such an Augean stable as that.

Yet what cannot be accomplished in the gross, may be attempted in detail. Law Reformers, seeing the hopelessness of grasping the whole subject, even in the longest lifetime and with the most indefatigable energies, divide themselves, according to the bent of their minds or their previous studies, into classified opponents of the various branches of the Law. Thus we have one section of very earnest and able Law Reformers, who devote their talents and their pugnacity to laying bare and endeavouring to remedy the multifarious abuses and delays of the administration of justice in our Ecclesiastical Courts. Another section, with the vivacious Lord

Brougham at their head, imagine that our Common Law stands most urgently in need of the besom of the legal purifier, and vehemently insist that no country can really be considered as free or civilized as it ought to be, if law is costly and tardy, or placed beyond the reach of the humblest suitor for justice. Another party, equally eloquent, insists that the laws for the transfer of real estates are so cumbrous, complicated, and expensive, as to be a disgrace to the age; and that, until they be made as simple as the laws relative to the sale or transfer of a bale of cotton, or any other article of merchandise, we shall, in one important particular, be guilty of an injustice, and perpetuate a barbarism. Another class, still more clamorous, insist that, of all the abuses that ever existed in the world, none is equal in magnitude to the Court of Chancery. To these four armies of Law Reformers a fifth has recently been added, in consequence of the unhappy scruples of the Rev. Mr. Gorham, and the legal and doctrinal disputes to which they have led. This last party object to even the remotest interference of the State tribunals with the doctrines of the Church, and desire to prevent, in all future time, the great courts of appeal, the House of Lords and the Privy Council, from even considering, much less reversing, any judgment that may be pronounced in ecclesiastical matters by the Ecclesiastical Courts.

The whole of these five questions of Law Reform are more or less before the public and the Legislature at the present time. Many able and accomplished men are at work upon them, and have made as much progress as can reasonably be expected, when the questions are so large and important, and when the danger of moving too fast is so apparent. Time hallows even abuses; and

grievances cannot be rudely and suddenly remedied in a country like England, where the public mind is slow and cautious, and has rather a liking for the antique and the firmly established, because it is antique and firmly established,—independent altogether of its abstract beauty or its theoretical merits. We must, therefore, be contented to see "Law Reform" drag its slow length along—not like a wounded snake, but like the tortoise in the fable. If it be very slow, it is likely that it will be very sure. Some day or other we may expect it to arrive at its destination, though it must be confessed that a little more haste would not be at all inconvenient.

The Bishop of London is the most eminent of our Law Reformers at the present time, and has introduced a Bill into Parliament for "Amending the Administration of Justice in her Majesty's Privy Council in Appeals on questions of False Doctrine, Heresy, and Schism." The discussion upon the subject has been adjourned, and the details of the proposed measure are not yet fairly before the public. We shall, therefore, content ourselves for the present with merely recording the introduction of the Bill under these high auspices, and the fact that it is understood to have been submitted to the careful preliminary examination of the whole Bench of Bishops, and to have obtained the cordial approbation of all the members of that right reverend body, with the exception of three. There will be ample time to discuss it hereafter.

The approaching resignation of the Lord Chancellor, from ill-health and the infirmities of advancing years, has once more opened up the still greater and more urgent question of Chancery Reform. As soon as Lord Cottenham shall have delivered judgment in a



THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK —(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



few causes which have come to that point of maturity before him, it has been announced by the Prime Minister, that his Lordship will resign the high office, upon which his great talents and exemplary character have thrown such lustre. The opportunity has been taken to suggest the necessity of separating the judicial from the political functions of the Lord Chancellor. This is a suggestion of old standing, which has only been kept in abeyance, because it could not be gracefully or even usefully acted upon until a change of Ministry, when the Lord Chancellor would, with other political officers, be removed—or until that still more appropriate occasion which has now arrived.

The objections to the union of judicial with political office are so strong, and have been so keenly felt, that no Judge in Great Britain, the Lord Chancellor excepted, has been permitted to hold his high place in obedience to party necessities. It has been considered dangerous and unconstitutional that it should be so. But the supreme Judge, by a strange anomaly, has been allowed to remain in a dangerous if not unconstitutional position. He has been suffered to be the creature of a vote of the House of Commons. The present Lord Chancellor, with all his genius, all his talent, all his experience, all his familiarity with the Court of Chancery—a Judge who gives, and has ever given, the highest satisfaction that could be given by any man having too much duty to perform—might have been removed at any day by a vote of want of confidence in Lord John Russell; while the Judges of the Common Law Courts—inferior in dignity to his Lordship, but transacting an amount of business not less important—were free from all such contingencies. All men agree that it is inconsistent with the due administration of justice, that such a Judge as the Lord Chancellor should hold his office on a tenure like this. No one disputes the necessity of reforming the evil. But the insecurity of his tenure of office is not the whole extent of the mischief. The Lord Chancellor is not solely a Judge in Equity. His avocations, powers, privileges, and duties are multifarious, complicated, and conflicting. He is not only President of the Court of Chancery, but he is Speaker of the House of Lords. He is not bound to sit in his own court, but is liable at any time to be summoned away from it to meet her Majesty in Privy Council. He is not simply a great magistrate, but he is the superintendent and overseer of all Justices of the Peace, whom he appoints or removes on his own responsibility. He not only decides disputes in equity, but he is, by virtue of his office, the guardian and protector of all persons who are unable to guard and protect themselves—infants, lunatics, and idiots. He has the patronage of numerous Church livings, and is a Judge of Appeal in three separate courts; namely, the Court of Chancery, the House of Lords, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. These, numerous as they are, form but a portion of his functions. Were his office made permanent, and were he, like other judges, to be wholly irremovable by the chances and changes of party politics, it is evident that enough would not be done to satisfy the wants of suitors in his court, and the necessities of the public business. The two sets of functions must be separated, so that party politicians may still have, if they will, their political Chancellor to preside in the Lords, and that suitors in equity may have another and a more important Chancellor to preside in the Court of Chancery, undistracted by business which he is not competent to perform with satisfaction to himself and the public, and independent of the votes of a political and popular body. Lord John Russell announced on Tuesday night, in making known to the House the determination of the Lord Chancellor to resign his office, that the subject had engaged the serious attention of the Government. He confessed his own belief in the desirableness of the change proposed, and gave a faint promise that the Government would introduce a measure to meet the end in view. The opportunity that has occurred is one that, if now suffered to escape, may not soon again present itself; and, although in a matter of such magnitude and importance the country will be as averse as Lord John Russell himself can be from undue precipitancy, his Lordship must recollect that caution may be carried too far. The public will not tolerate those indefinite delays which he hinted at, and will expect him to take the matter in hand immediately. It is supposed that to give the Government time and opportunity to deliberate, the Great Seal will be put in commission.

### THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

THE safe arrival of a living Hippopotamus in the menagerie of the Zoological Society is already well known through the daily press. We hasten to lay before our readers the first sketch of him from life, which has been made in this country. The whole of the arrangements for his transport from Cairo have been most successful, and reflect the highest credit on the energy and ability of all who were concerned in them. It will be readily understood that no ordinary difficulties had to be surmounted in his maintenance at Cairo, in the first instance, during five months; and, afterwards, in getting him down to Alexandria, shipping him on board the *Ripon*, supplying him with the vast quantity of fresh water necessary for his bath, transferring him from the steamer to the railway, and thence to the Gardens. It appears, however, that throughout the whole of his eventful journey from the island of Obychsch, where he was captured in July or August last, some 1800 miles above Cairo, everything has conspired to give a favourable issue to the Viceroy's liberal desire to assist the Society in the most interesting and important enterprise which they have ever undertaken. Several attempts have been made within the last twenty years to obtain living specimens of this great amphibious quadruped, but with uniform ill success; so that the offer of an American agent at Alexandria to give £5000 for an animal of this species delivered to him at that city, has entirely failed to induce any speculator to encounter the risk and labour of an expedition to the White Nile, with this object. Nothing perhaps more clearly demonstrates the value of the Pasha's gift, and of Mr. Murray's energetic advocacy of the interests of science, than the fact that even in Egypt, in the land of its nativity, the Hippopotamus is now so far removed from the observation of men, that the animal possessed by the society created intense wonder and interest in Cairo, and could only be withdrawn from the curious gaze of ten thousand spectators who witnessed its debarkation from the canal boat at Alexandria by the intervention of a strong body of the Pasha's troops, who accompanied it as a guard to the spot where the *Ripon* was moored.

The Hippopotamus was first seen in the Gardens by ourselves and by the members of the society on Sunday morning last, having arrived at a late hour on the previous evening. His beautiful and healthy condition, his docility and attachment to his Arab attendant, and the evident enjoyment with which he plunged and gambled in the water, gave satisfactory evidence of the care which had been bestowed on him, and the foresight with which the Society's arrangements had been laid for his reception. Although yet under a twelvemonth old, his massive proportions indicate the enormous power which will be developed in his mature growth; and the grotesque expression of his physiognomy far exceeds all that can be imagined from the stuffed specimens in museums, and the figures which have hitherto been published from the reminiscences of travellers.

To see the Hippopotamus rightly, is to see him in the water: there his activity is only surpassed by the otter or the seal; and fortunate is the spectator who obtains his first impression of the creature as he emerges suddenly above the surface, after diving or lying tranquilly at the bottom of the tank, which occupies a large portion of the house in which he is exhibited. The beautiful adaptation of structure to peculiar habits is in no animal more beautifully conspicuous than in the Hippopotamus; and it is difficult to suppose a more convenient and complete opportunity of observing both, than in this last and greatest acquisition of the Zoological Society. The subject is so interesting, and the desire of the Council to afford rational amusement as well as instruction to the public so praiseworthy, that we shall revert to it in our next Number.

The total number of constables of all classes receiving pay in England and Wales, in the year 1849, was 2724; namely, 2557 in England, and 167 in Wales. The amount paid to the county police rate, during that year, was £195,783 6s., and the expenditure £203,894 14s. 5d. Of this sum, £161,318 3s. was for pay allowances, and £42,576 for incidental expenses.

It is understood that the Treasury has awarded to each of the four barristers of the recently abolished Palace Court the sums they paid for the purchase of their places. Mr. Best, M.P., paid £2000 for his appointment as one of the four, and was the last purchase allowed. The attorneys and officers of the defunct Court also expect compensation.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

The general feeling amongst the public in France, on the subject of the withdrawal of the French Ambassador from London, has begun to assume the same tone as public opinion in England exhibited from the commencement on the matter, viz. that the step was rash, hasty, and ill-timed. It is supposed, indeed, that the French Ambassador would have returned to London before this, but that the Government is at a loss to lay before the National Assembly and the country any satisfactory reasons for the precipitate and imprudent withdrawal of their Minister from London. The Government journals now affect to make the most amicable advances to England, and protest that France has only a personal quarrel with Lord Palmerston, but that it still entertains the friendly feelings towards England. It is said that General de la Hitte will be removed from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to a more suitable post, and that M. Drouyn de Lhuys will be the new Foreign Minister.

In the Legislative Assembly the new Electoral Bill is discussed with great earnestness, and, at times, with much violence of language, manner, and gesture.

On Monday evening several amendments were proposed, but were all rejected; and the second clause, fixing three years' domicile in one commune as the qualification to vote, was carried. The principle of the bill having been adopted, no doubt is entertained with regard to the passing of the remaining portion of the measure.

The debate on Tuesday evening was exceedingly tumultuous. M. Berryer, in supporting the measure, alluded to the Republicans of the Eve, and exclaimed, "We know nothing about them but by the acts of Louvel and Alibaud"—the former being the assassin of the Duke de Berri, and the latter the intended one of Louis Philippe. The Mountain party hereupon broke out into a frenzy of violence and gesticulation. The scene of uproar lasted some time, at the close of which the first paragraph of Article 3 was adopted.

The Red Journals are furious in their remarks upon M. Berryer's reference to Louvel and Alibaud, as forming a portion of the Republican party.

On Wednesday the debate was resumed, and some further progress was made with the bill; but nothing occurred during the discussion that calls for remark. When the measure shall have been finally disposed of, we are told that other schemes of a restrictive character are to be brought forward, among which are to be the revival of the stamp duty upon newspapers, and the total prohibition of the sale of those publications in the streets.

A report was in circulation that the Russian Government had recalled its Ambassador from London. This statement is of dubious authority, and requires confirmation.

The Marquis de Talaru, who died last week in Paris, left no issue. He has bequeathed two millions of francs to the Count de Chambord. He has further bequeathed a considerable sum to Gaston de Montmorency, Prince of Robecq, to enable the Prince, as the Marquis declared in his will, to pay the debts contracted in performing acts of charity.

The annual message of the President of the Republic to the Assembly is talked about as on the eve of being delivered. The President is expected to express emphatically his concurrence with the majority, and his determination to strengthen order by the most energetic means within the law.

#### ITALIAN STATES.

From Piedmont, we learn that the trial of M. Franzoni, the Archbishop of Turin, for issuing to his clergy a circular conceived in a spirit of opposition to the recent reforms of ecclesiastical privileges by the Piedmontese Parliament, took place at Turin on the 23rd ult., when he was found guilty and condemned to a month's imprisonment and 500 francs fine. The Archbishop, who had been for some time previously confined in the citadel, refused to present himself at the trial. The affair has created a very painful sensation throughout Piedmont, the Archbishop being a pious man and a great friend of the poor.

From Florence we have the terms of the new convention of Austria and Tuscany for the provisional occupation of the Grand Duchy. The auxiliary corps will amount to 10,000 men—the initiative of the evacuation of the Grand Duchy to be left to the two contracting parties. The convention is dated April 22, 1850; the ratification, May 20. A decree orders a levy of 14,000 men for 1850.

Our accounts from Rome are to the 21st ult. They mention that an allocation had been delivered by the Pope in the Consistory held the previous day. Rome was perfectly tranquil; but the people were angry and disappointed, on learning that no mention of administrative or monetary reforms had been made in the Consistory.

Lord Palmerston has addressed a second note to the Cabinet of Naples on the subject of the indemnities claimed by British subjects.

#### PRUSSIA.

From Berlin our accounts reach to the 28th ult. The official bulletins of the state of his Majesty's health exhibit the usual symptoms consequent on gun-shot wounds, and show that his Majesty is progressing favourably. The wound is more serious than was at first represented, but is by no means dangerous; it is about two inches long, across the fleshy part of the forearm, within a few inches of the elbow joint.

The ministerial organ, the *Deutsche Reform*, has abandoned its first statement, that the attempted crime was the result of a political conspiracy of the democratic party, and declares that no legal proof of such a connexion has as yet been discovered, but asserts that the democracy are indirectly the intellectual cause of the frightful crime. It appears, however, that advantage will be taken of this fact to introduce severe measures against the press. Two journals are mentioned as about to be suppressed.

#### AUSTRIA.

An accident of a dangerous character occurred to the Imperial family at Vienna on the 24th ult. The mother of his Majesty, the Archduchess Sophia, had gone to the railway to meet her son, and his Majesty took a seat in her carriage. The horses had only proceeded a few steps when they started off with great impetuosity. With the greatest difficulty the foaming animals were stopped for a few moments, during which his Majesty helped his mother and brother to make their escape from the carriage, and then jumped out himself. This had hardly been accomplished when the axle-tree broke.

#### UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 16th ult. have been received. On the report of the Slavery Compromise Committee, noticed last week, nothing definitive has yet been done.

The most stirring event is the contemplated buccaneering expedition against the island of Cuba. From the accounts (which are very varying) on the subject, we learn that several vessels had sailed from New Orleans, with the intention of invading that island, and aiding in an insurrection of the disaffected portion of the Cubans to throw off the yoke of Spain. The entire force is differently estimated at from 4000 to 13,000 men. It is added that several vessels, ostensibly sailing for Chagres, are really destined for Cuba; but where the rendezvous or place of debarkation, is at present a profound secret to all but the initiated. The men have able leaders, arms and ammunition, and the leaders have plenty of money, with assurances of an almost general rising of the people when they land. This is doubted; but one thing seems certain—namely, that they will meet with a determined resistance from the Spanish forces, and that they must expect but little mercy if they fail. A New Orleans writer says:—"The cry is patriotism, but the objects of more than half the invaders are confiscation and spoils. Several of the leading men of the Southern States favour the enterprise, and have subscribed money. General Quitman, formerly an officer in the Mexican war, and Governor of Mississippi, is the chief in command; Senor Lopez, the Cuba insurrectionist, being second. The expedition is too small for success, but Lopez says that two-thirds of the people and four-fifths of the army in Cuba will join it, which folks in Havana do not believe." A strong Spanish naval force has recently arrived at the General.

The cholera continues to be very fatal on the western rivers, especially to emigrants, some boats having nearly forty deaths between New Orleans and St. Louis. The water of the Mississippi is almost sure to produce dysentery, when drunk by Europeans; and there is none other to drink on board its steamers.

#### CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament has been opened by Lord Elgin, at Toronto. He delivered his speech in English and French, and it was well received by a full House. The Governor states that Canadian securities are in better demand, and that they have risen in value in the market; that reciprocal trade with the United States is delayed, owing to the want of action on the part of Congress; that cheap and uniform rates of postage are required; that the Assembly should be more numerous than constituted at this time; that public feeling is becoming more opposed to capital punishment; that the Chancery practice of Canada requires improving; that improved assessment and jury laws, and cheaper courts of justice, are required. He states the annexation movement is becoming unpopular in Canada, and that neither the cause nor its advocates will be countenanced in any manner whatever by the Government.

"EVERY MAN HIS OWN FIREMAN" is the title given to a portable fire-engine, of great merit, recently registered by Mr. Baddeley. The present invention is adapted for domestic use, and being placed in a pail or other vessel of water, and the handle worked up and down, a powerful jet of water may be projected to a distance of thirty or forty feet, wherever a fire may be burning, without exposing the operator to any personal danger or inconvenience. The jet-spreader is brought into action by merely pressing the thumb on a small lever, when the water is dispersed in the form of a heavy shower, which drenches the whole of the burning surface. By this means, a single pail of water becomes more effectual for extinguishing fire than a much larger quantity thrown wastefully from buckets, or even applied in the form of an ordinary jet.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING TRANSACTIONS.—On Sunday last, about one o'clock P.M., Lieutenant John Allen, commander of the *Prince of Wales* revenue cutter, fell in with a vessel called the *Sea Flower*, of Hull, engaged in the smuggling trade, which is believed to be extensively carried on in the Norfolk coast. The smuggler was boarded about 100 yards off Hasboro' light vessel, and upon searching her was found to be laden with 122 bales of contraband tobacco of 50 lb. each, being above 6000 lb. in all, the duty upon which would amount to upwards of £900. On Monday morning John Coxon and Samuel Jones, who were found on board, were brought before the magistrates. The vessel and cargo will be confiscated, and will therefore prove a most valuable prize to the officers and men engaged in the capture.

### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

#### CAMBRIDGE.

At a Congregation holden on Tuesday, a Grace passed the Senate to authorise the Vice-Chancellor to expend a sum not exceeding £100 in the erection of an iron bridge over the water-course between the Botanic Garden and the Trumpington-road.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERENCES.—The Hon. and Rev. Robert Plunkett, to the Deanery of Tuam. The Rev. Thomas Hilderton, to the Vicarage of Felton, Herefordshire. The Rev. H. Edwards, to the Vicarage of Wigganham, St. German, Norfolk. The Rev. Charles Ramsay Flint, to the Vicarage of Scothern, Lincolnshire.

VACANCIES.—Elmsett Rectory; diocese, Ely; value, £580, with residence; pats., Clare Hall, Cambridge; Rev. J. Speare, deceased. Willington Vicarage, Sussex; diocese, Chichester; value, £158; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Chichester; by death of the Rev. H. James.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. Frederick Fane, Curate, from the yeomanry, gentry, and others resident in the parish of Blackmore, Essex. The Rev. J. C. Morphew, from the children attending the daily and Sunday schools of Barton Lattimer, Northamptonshire. The Rev. Blencowe Schuckburgh, from the parishioners of Marston St. Lawrence, and from the parishioners of Warkworth, both in Northamptonshire, of which he has been the incumbent for many years. The Rev. J. Bayle, Incumbent of Bloxwich, Staffordshire, from the inhabitants. The Rev. B. N. Featherston, resigning the Incumbency of St. Mary's Chapel, Maryport. The Rev. Moorhouse Thompson, Curate of Kyleo, from the choir. The Rev. John Beetham, Master of Lancaster Grammar School, from his pupils and friends. The Rev. David Dickson, from the congregation of St. Paul's, Newport. The Rev. Edward Meyrick Goulburn, from some of the parishioners, Holywell, Oxford.

### THE GORHAM CASE.

On Monday, the Court of Common Pleas delivered an elaborate judgment on the motion for a rule to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue to stay the Judge of the Arches Court from instituting Mr. Gorham to the living of Bramford Speke; and that judgment was to refuse the rule. The resources of litigation seem unknown to the lawyers themselves, till they are fed for ingenuously devising or discovering them, and, therefore, we cannot say that no further legal proceedings will take place; though one reason which the Court gave for refusing the rule was, that "further discussion would not produce any additional information," and that "granting the rule would only prolong a USELESS LITIGATION." We dare not hope, however, that the decision of the highest tribunals, and this marked condemnation of useless litigation, will prevent further appeals if they be possible. The judgment of the Court turned entirely on the point, "whether the 9th section of the statute 24 Henry 8, which enacts, that in any case within either of the enumerated classes of cases which shall touch the King, the appeal shall be made to the Upper House of Convocation, is deemed to be incorporated in, or to control the statute 25 Henry 8," which generally gives appeals to the King in Chancery—subsequently enacted the King in Council. "It appears to us," say the Judges, "that the true construction of the statute 25 Henry 8, c. 19, which applies to the appeal made in this case, is, that appeals in all cases under that statute may be made to the Queen in Council, whether the cause in which such appeal may arise shall or shall not touch the Crown; and that, therefore, under the authority of subsequent statutes, the appeal was properly referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council." A great number of cases were quoted to prove that such had been the practice. Consistently with that, both parties to the appeal concurred in it, and took no objection to the jurisdiction of the Council till the decision was given, when the defeated party found out that the appeal had been made to a wrong tribunal. The Court also referred to the judgment of the Queen's Bench, but admitted that the applicant had only exercised his undoubted right of making an application to the Court of Common Pleas; while it confirmed the judgment, and said that nothing was presented to the Court during the argument to invalidate the statement on which it was founded. On all these grounds the Court refused the rule. There was a subordinate point referred to, which the Court had no occasion to decide, namely, whether the case in question did touch the Crown. We cannot think that it did, in any sense contemplated by the statutes. The question at issue is one of doctrine and discipline, not of property or the rights of the Crown; and if, therefore, it had been held, that cases touching the Queen could not be referred to the Privy Council, that would not have included—and such, we think, was the opinion of the Court—Mr. Gorham's case. It may be right, on such a momentous question, to have recourse to all the arms supplied by the law for carrying on a theological warfare; but we are pleased to find the Court stigmatising further proceedings, and, consequently, many of the past proceedings, as "useless litigation."

A great number of the members of the University of Oxford have signed a petition to the Queen, setting forth that the Church has in all ages claimed and generally received the right of freely judging and deciding ecclesiastical causes by spiritual judges, quoting a great variety of cases at different periods of our history in which such a right has been conceded to the Church by her Majesty's predecessors, and praying her Majesty to give her Royal assent that all questions touching the doctrines of the Church of England arising in appeal or in temporal courts shall be referred to a synod; that her Majesty will give her sanction to a bill for making the judgment of such synod binding upon the temporal courts of these realms; and that her Majesty will be pleased to refer the matter of doctrine recently questioned, to the Church itself, as may be advised by the episcopate, so that the members of the Church may know what is her doctrine on the sacrament of baptism, and the Church enjoy full freedom of declaring and judging in all matters purely spiritual.

A great number of the same persons have also subscribed a memorial or petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, expressing the deep anxiety they feel in consequence of the late decision of the Privy Council, because, apart from the doctrine involved in the decision, it appears that authority in controversies of faith is transferred to a court appointed by the civil power and consisting of civil judges; that for the future there is no doctrine of the faith which may not be as to its meaning or existence submitted for final decision to a tribunal composed of civil judges, so as entirely to supersede the authority of the Church. But the supreme court appears to have ruled that the Church of England has no certain doctrine on the sacrament of baptism; that great uncertainty would be thrown on other declarations of faith, and that the continuance of such a state of things would tend to produce universal scepticism. They therefore pray his Grace to take measures, with the advice of the Bishops, whereby all questions touching the doctrines of the Church shall be finally referred to a synod, and the doctrine of the Church called in question, in the late judgment, may be authoritatively re-affirmed. The names of the subscribers—and they are generally attached to both petitions—fill more than a column and a half, solid, of one of the morning papers, and amongst them are the names of Heads of Houses, Fellows, Professors, Doctors, and Students. These gentlemen claim for themselves, under the name of the Church, a power and authority in certain matters greater than the temporal courts, and greater even than the Supreme Court of the Queen in Council, the decision of which they desire to have reversed.

A NOVEL ADDITION TO THE PIANOFORTE.—Mr. Church, of Bristol, has recently had the honour of fixing his ingenious and useful invention called the "wrist supporter" to the pianoforte of the Prince of Wales. This invention has the recommendation of some of our most eminent pianists, and cannot fail to facilitate one of the chief difficulties which masters have to encounter with their pupils, namely, a good and equal position of the hands and fingers in rapid passage, which is perfectly secured by this valuable contrivance.

MR. J. D. DEVLIN, AUTHOR OF THE "SHOEMAKER."—We regret to learn from a circular just issued, and which bears the names of several literary celebrities as vouches for its accuracy, that Mr. Devlin stands in need of assistance of the benevolent, to rescue him from a position of calamity, into which he has fallen from illness and other inevitable causes. Mr. Devlin is well-known from his generally interesting, as well as practically valuable, treatise on his own trade, called "The Shoemaker," published as one of Mr. Knight's Industrial Guides, and four or five other volumes. For some three or four years, Mr. Devlin has been a sufferer from illness; and in the summer of 1849 he was attacked with cholera, but in one of its mildest forms, though of lingering obstinacy, and leaving a very serious affection of the eyes. During his long illness all his available resources have been perilled, even in the extremest way; and now the remains of a library, at one time numbering about three thousand volumes (the result of the soberest habits and the greatest economy), and still, probably, amounting to some fourteen or fifteen hundred, with some very curious and unique trade charters, as also a large collection of transcripts which he made during the research of a long series of years, from the printed and manuscript stores of the British Museum, and in every other direction he possibly could, is held security for a considerable sum of money due for room-rent, &c. The main object of Mr. Devlin in seeking for and purchasing these charters and making these transcripts, was that of gathering together sufficient materials for the production of a history of the British Industrial Occupations generally. The attention of the benevolently disposed is solicited towards Mr. Devlin, in the hope that the effort now made will enable him to find some escape from his present embarrassments, but especially to save what yet remains of his books, manuscripts, &c., these being the most precious of all other enrichments to a mind of his order; and thus—to make use of his own saying—that the conjoined interests of *leather and literature* may for many years longer command both his pride and exertion. The committee is composed of Mr. Charles Knight, both his pride and exertion. The committee is composed of Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. Douglas Jerrold, Mr. Charles Mackay, Mr. S. C. Hall, Mr. Henry Mayhew, and Mr. Thomas Wright, by either of whom subscriptions will be received; or at the office of the *Art Union Journal*, Marlborough Chambers, 49, Pall-mall; or Mr. Colburn's, 13, Great Marlborough-street; Messrs. Chapman and Hall's, 185, Strand; Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.'s, 65, Cornhill; Mr. Charles Gilpin's, 5, Bishopsgate-street Within; Mr. John Russell Smith's, 4, Old Compton-street, Soho; by any other friend; or by Mr. Devlin himself, addressed to the care of Mr. Russell Smith.

There was a beautiful coin found in Jarrow churchyard last week, in digging a grave. It appears to have been struck in the reign of the Kentish King Egbert. It has the dragon with the Christian emblem on one side; and on the reverse the name "Aichred," who was a "moneyer" of that King, and lived between 665 and 674. It is somewhat less than our penny.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships assembled for the first time after the Whitsun holidays. Her Majesty's gracious reply to their Lordships' address of congratulation on the birth of a Prince was communicated by the Marquis of Westminster. The Masters' Jurisdiction in Equity Bill, the Judgments (Ireland) Bill, and the Estates Leasing (Ireland) Bill went through committee. The Defects in Leases Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

## AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

The Marquis of SALISBURY presented a petition complaining of agricultural distress, and praying for a return to Protection. The noble Earl entered into a variety of details to prove the injurious effects of the Free-trade experiment on the agricultural interests particularly, and on the general interests of the country.

The Earl of MALMESBURY quoted returns showing the state of pauperism in 1846, and contrasted them with the returns for 1850, proving that in this year of free imports and low prices the pauperism of the country was greater than in the last year of import duties and a year of high prices.

The Earl GREY contended that the distress which the agricultural interests so much and so justly complained of was attributable more to the deficient harvest of 1848 than to free trade. He taunted noble Lords opposite with getting up incessant Protection debates, without venturing on making any distinct proposition for the restoration of the old commercial system.

Lord STANLEY assured the noble Earl that he should feel it to be his duty to point out the practical results of the so-called Free Trade from week to week and from day to day. He and his friends would feel it their duty to show, from the papers furnished by the Government themselves, that all the promises and all the predictions of the advocates of the Free-Trade policy had been falsified. The noble Lord proceeded to examine the exports return, from which it had been inferred that our exports had greatly increased, and pointed out additional articles in this return, to the amount of two millions and a half, which articles were not included in the returns before the Free-Trade experiment was commenced. But even supposing that we had increased a little our foreign export trade, he (Lord Stanley) maintained that it was an unimportant trade compared with the home. The noble Lord referred to the great diminution in the consumption of cocoa, coffee, dry fruits, figs, raisins, unrefined sugar, and tallow, to exhibit the pinched condition of the people generally, who are compelled to curtail the comforts (not the luxuries) of life in order to make ends meet. Increased pauperism and diminished employment in agricultural and manufacturing districts were daily making the failure of the Free-Trade policy more manifest; and he (Lord Stanley) felt justified that the country was fast coming to the conviction that a return to a just, moderate, and equitable system of Protection to all kinds of British industry was indispensable, in order to restore the country to a state of prosperity.

The petition was laid on the table.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Her Majesty's most gracious reply to the address of congratulation on the birth of a prince was presented by Mr. Lascelles.

After a considerable time spent in discussing private bills, the House went into a Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

## SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

On the vote for Ministerial and other salaries, Mr. FORBES proposed a general reduction of ten per cent., on account of the diminished price of articles of consumption.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER deprecated any interference with the inquiry of the select committee on salaries.

Mr. COBDEN declared that he would not join in any proposal the object of which was to pass a condemnation on Free-Trade. He insisted that he never knew the working people better off than now in the West Riding of York.

Mr. DISRAELI was glad to hear that the West Riding of York was so flourishing; but other places were not in so happy a condition, and he advised Mr. Cobden to inquire of his honourable friend the member for Manchester (Mr. Bright) and ask him why it was that his large establishments were closed. When he (Mr. Disraeli) and his friends found that the great body of the middle classes—agricultural, manufacturing, and trading—were suffering much distress, they felt bound to call for all legitimate retrenchment, although they did not designate themselves, *par excellence*, financial reformers.

Mr. FORBES did not press his proposition to a division.

On the vote for the Mint, Mr. SHELL stated, that a new florin, with the usual words, omitted from the first coin, would shortly be issued; and that another issue of threepenny pieces was in progress.

Several votes were agreed to, after much discussion and several divisions.

The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, with amendments, on the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

The Convicts' Prison Bill was re-committed and amended, on the motion of Sir G. GREY.

The Metropolitan Interments Bill was committed *pro forma*, to admit of amendments, and to be reprinted.

The Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, and the Vestries and Vestry Clerks Bill, passed through committee.

The Court of Prerogative (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.—Adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

## NOTICES OF MOTION.

Lord STANLEY gave notice that he would, on Friday week, call attention to the Greek question.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY gave notice of his intention to submit resolutions, on an early day, condemnatory of the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Trustees Act, 1850, Bill passed through committee.

The report of the Masters' Jurisdiction in Equity Bill was received, on the motion of Lord BROUGHAM.

On the motion of Lord BEAUMONT, the Fees (Court of Common Pleas) Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

## RESIGNATION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated, in reply to questions put by Mr. W. PATTEN and Mr. BOUVIER, that, in consequence of the state of the Lord Chancellor's health, it is his intention to resign the Great Seal as soon as he shall be able to give judgment in those cases which he has heard. In the filling up the office, it was his (Lord John Russell's) intention to stipulate that any one accepting the Great Seal should take it subject to any regulation Parliament may make in respect to salary, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee on salaries now sitting; and likewise that the fees of offices in the gift of the Great Seal should be subject to any regulation Parliament may make in accordance with the recommendation of the committee on fees; and also that the Great Seal should be taken subject to the decision of Parliament with respect to the retiring pension. The question of the separation of the judicial and political functions of the Lord Chancellor was under the consideration of the Government; but, though it was desirable to effect such an object, and though the Government hoped to be able to present a measure to Parliament with that view, the subject was so difficult, and was so connected with the political history and the administration of the country, that they hesitated to propose any measure to Parliament without the most serious deliberation.

## PAUPER EMIGRATION.

Mr. W. MILES submitted the following motion to the House:—"That it is expedient that the Government, with the consent and assistance of the boards of guardians throughout England and Wales, should take immediate steps to forward the emigration of orphan girls, inmates of the several workhouses, and capable of entering service, to Australia, as apprentices." The hon. member referred to the want of female domestic servants in Australia, and urged that a favourable opportunity thus presented itself for providing for female orphans, now a burden on their respective parishes. He contended that a judicious system of this species of emigration would be equally beneficial to the colonies, to the emigrants, and to the mother country.

Mr. A. STAFFORD moved, as an amendment, to substitute the words "United Kingdom" for the words "England and Wales."

Mr. MILES accepted this amendment, and the question was framed accordingly. Mr. HAWES said that the Colonial Office and the Land and Emigration Commission had the sincerest desire to supply the colonies with that kind of emigration which was advantageous to the colonies and to the emigrants; and he described what had been done in sending out females to our Australian colonies, contending that the supply of female emigrants had been quite equal to the demand. There was no difference of opinion on the subject of this female emigration between the hon. member who made this motion and the Colonial Office; but, in dealing practically with the question, it was necessary to consider the limited funds in the hands of the Secretary of State, and to recollect that he was a trustee bound to administer them under the provision of an act of Parliament, and in accordance with the general regulations laid down by the colonies. The hon. Under-Secretary asserted that, at the present moment, it would not be desirable to give an undue stimulus to this species of emigration, and that, at all events, the Colonial Office could not do much more than they had done and were doing. He met the motion by moving the previous question, expressing a hope that Mr. Miles would not press his resolution to a division.

Mr. MONSELL was proceeding to address the House, when it was counted out. Adjourned to Thursday.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

## PRIVILEGE.

Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the fact, that the *Daily News* had copied a slanderous article against himself in connexion with the Earl of Lincoln's Divorce Bill from the *Globe*, the proprietor and editor of which had apologised to him for its original insertion. He would take time to consider until the next day whether he would move that the printer of the *Daily News* should be called to the bar of their Lordships' House.

Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met, for the first time, in the new House prepared for its accommodation. The sitting was an experimental one. The House met at twelve o'clock, and the only subject brought under discussion was the Irish Elections Bill, which was read a third time.

At five o'clock the House re-assembled in the old House.

## QUESTIONS.

In reply to a question from Colonel DUNNE, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, it was not intended to introduce any amendment into the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Act which will give to the gentlemen of that country whose estates have been subjected to its enactments the same protection to their persons that is given to bankrupts in this country. Such a principle was entirely distinct from that of the bill itself.

In reply to a question from Lord R. Grosvenor, Sir G. GREY said he had received deputations and communications from the medical practitioners of the metropolis upon the subject of medical reform, but they differed so essentially in their views as to what the nature of that reform should be—even those who were in the same branches of the profession—that he could not undertake to say that he was at all prepared to ask the House to legislate on the subject.

## SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

Lord ASHLEY moved an address to the Crown, representing to her Majesty the wishes of the great mass of her subjects that the Sabbath-day should be one of rest in the post-offices throughout the kingdom, and that the collection and delivery of letters should cease upon that day; and also that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to cause an inquiry as to how far the transmission of the mails on the Sabbath might be diminished, or altogether done away with. The noble Lord admitted that a great deal had been done by the Government to meet the expression of public opinion on this subject; but it was necessary to urge upon them the necessity of persevering in the good work until every post-office in the kingdom was placed upon the same footing as that of the metropolis, as far as related to the reception, transmission, and delivery of letters. This was loudly demanded by all classes of her Majesty's subjects, the petitions to that House having been numerous, even from merchants, bankers, and traders, in favour of the proposition.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted the deep feelings which prevailed through the country upon this subject; but a great misconception was abroad as to the conduct of the Government, which in fact had only employed twenty-five additional clerks on the Sabbath-day, in addition to twenty-seven previously employed, by which means no less than 8000 persons were relieved from all Sunday duties in the post-offices throughout the country, and were enabled to attend to their religious duties. A great deal had been done to meet public opinion, and he thought that that should have been received as a pledge that the principle would be carried still further. The question of shutting the post-offices on the Sabbath was one rather for the country than for the Government. There would not be any difficulty about carrying out the object, but he believed the public would soon discover its inconvenience. He felt strongly, that, in opposing the motion of the noble Lord, he was representing the feelings of the majority of the country.

After some discussion the House divided, and the motion was carried by a majority of 93 to 68.

## JEWS' DISABILITIES.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in a committee of the whole House, obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the mode of administering the oath of abjuration to persons professing the Jewish religion.—Adjourned.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## SIR GEORGE CHETWYND, BART., OF BROCKTON, CO. STAFFORD.



The Chetwynds of Brockton descend from a common ancestor with the noble House of the same name. The first Baronet, Sir George Chetwynd, the father of the gentleman whose decease we record, filled for many years the office of Clerk to the Privy Council. The late Sir George was born 23rd July, 1783, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1813, and sat in Parliament for Stafford from 1820 to 1826. He married, 30th August, 1804, Hannah Maria, eldest daughter and co-heir of the late John Sparrow, Esq., of Bishton Hall, co. Stafford, and by her had issue two sons and three daughters. The elder of the former, now Sir George Chetwynd, third Baronet, was born 6th Sept., 1809, and married, 2nd August, 1843, Lady Charlotte Augusta Hill, eldest daughter of the late Marquis of Downshire. Of the daughters, the eldest, Maria Elizabeth, is wife of Henry Grimes, Esq., the younger, of Cotton House, co. Warwick; the second, Charlotte, of Richard Ellison, Esq., of Boultham Hall, co. Lincoln; and the third, Georgiana, of Sir John Hammer, Bart., M.P.

## THE COMTE DE VITRE.

CHARLES DE RAITT DE VILLENEUVE, Count de Vitre, the descendant of an old and noble Poitou family, was the comrade of the Emperor Napoleon when at the Military School, and he fought gallantly under his colours in after-life. The Count took a glorious part in the fatal campaign of Russia, where he was severely wounded. In 1823, he appeared with much distinction in the Spanish expedition; he had then under his orders General Changarnier, the Duke de Crillon, and M. A. Carrel. Carrel, on that occasion, struck with the daring valour of Vitre, called him the Bayard of the nineteenth century. General Count de Vitre died at Paris on the 26th ult.

M. Hugues de Corval, a well-known political writer, is M. de Vitre's nephew.

## LADY HENRIETTA FERGUSSON.

LADY HENRIETTA FERGUSSON, widow of Sir James Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran, was a daughter of Admiral Duncan, created Viscount Duncan for the victory of Camperdown. Her mother, Lady Duncan, was Henrietta, daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, of Armliston, President of the Court of Session, and niece of Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville.

Lady Fergusson, who was the second wife of Sir James Fergusson, has left a numerous family. Her only surviving brother is the present Earl of Camperdown; her sisters are Lady Stair, Lady Mary Dundas, of Dundas, and Lady Luns Dalrymple. Lady Fergusson died recently, at Oxford Castle, North Britain.

## MISS JANE PORTER.

This justly celebrated authoress died on the 24th ult., at Bristol. She was in her 75th year, and retained her faculties unimpaired to the last. In our Journal of next week we shall engrave a portrait of Miss Porter, to be accompanied by an interesting memoir of her literary life.

EMIGRATION.—The emigrant ship *William Stevenson*, Captain Williams, which left Gravesend on the 18th ult., arrived in Plymouth Sound on the 21st, and sailed for the Australian Colonies on Sunday last. She is chartered by Messrs. Gull and Woolley, and has about sixty-three intermediate and twelve steerage passengers, besides whom there are three matrons and sixty young needlewomen, embarked under the auspices of the Hon. Sidney Herbert. Some little dissatisfaction occurred amongst them at the commencement of the voyage, but having been accustomed to the difficulties of a sea life, they are now quite reconciled, and express themselves contented with their accommodations, which are ample, there being nine feet between decks, and with their provisions, which are good and abundant. They were on Saturday visited by three clergymen, the Rev. G. C. Childs, Dr. Besley, and the Rev. E. Bittleston, who were accompanied by Mrs. Hinton Smith, Miss Baron, and Miss Lawrence, a deputation from the Female Emigrants' Society. The young women appeared to receive with gratitude the religious advice and moral instruction given by their benevolent visitors, whom they requested to communicate to the Hon. Mrs. Herbert and the committee in London their sincere acknowledgments for the valuable help afforded them in leaving their native land. The master had some difficulty with his crew, and had to engage seven men at Plymouth in place of seven who have been imprisoned for insubordination by order of the magistrates. The *William Stevenson* has patent fuel, malt, wine, and a general cargo for the colonies, whence she proceeds to Callao to load guano for England.

## THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

## GRAND BANQUET IN ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

A MAGNIFICENT entertainment was given on the evening of Wednesday, the 22nd ult., in the Royal Banqueting-Room of St. James's Palace, by the officers of the Coldstream Guards, to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the enrolment of that distinguished corps by the gallant and celebrated General Monck, afterwards Duke of Albemarle. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort had interested himself to obtain the use of the Banqueting-Room in St. James's Palace for the purpose; and her Majesty's gracious permission having been accorded, the necessary preparations had been in progress for some weeks past, under the direction of a committee, of whom Colonel Lord Frederick Paulet and Colonel Daniell were active members.

The invitations were necessarily limited to officers formerly belonging to the regiment and those still attached to the corps—these forming an aggregate number of nearly one hundred and fifty gentlemen. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Colonel of the regiment, was, of course, present. His Grace the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary-at-War, the Adjutant-General of the Forces, and a few other officers, were the only additional visitors. Of the officers of the regiment, it is scarcely necessary to add that every gentleman not incapacitated by illness attended.

It may be here mentioned that the Royal regiment of Coldstream Guards is the oldest corps in the service, with the exception of the 1st Foot. The regiment owes its origin to the celebrated General Monck, by whom it was raised in August, 1650; five companies having been drafted by the Protector's authority, from Hazlebigg's regiment, quartered at Newcastle, and five from Fenwick's, then garrisoned at Berwick. Thus formed, the regiment entered Scotland with the army under Cromwell, and did not return until General Monck, on the 1st of January, 1659-60, quitted his headquarters at Coldstream to restore the Monarchy under Charles II. From the place whence these brave men set out, and where the plan had been matured, the regiment derives its distinctive appellation. Of the services of the Coldstream Guards, it is sufficient to say that few of her Majesty's regiments have more distinguished themselves in the art of war. The Coldstreamers served through the Peninsula, and at Waterloo their

bravery was of the highest possible importance to the allied armies, the farm of Hougmont having been preserved chiefly by their gallantry, when under the command of Colonel (now Lieutenant-General) Sir James Macdonell, an officer who had the gratification of participating in the festivities here described.

The guests assembled in the long gallery, from whence, on dinner being announced, they proceeded to the state banquetting-room, an apartment of great magnificence, and frequently used by the late King William IV., but only once since the death of that monarch, on the occasion of the marriage of her present most Gracious Majesty. Two long tables were arranged on either side of the room with a cross table, together affording seats for 140 guests, and exhibiting a magnificent display of the choicest plate. The apartment was superbly illuminated, and when the guests were seated the effect was extremely grand. Behind the chair, supported on either side by the colours of the regiment, was a fine portrait of General Monck, purchased by the officers of the corps some years since, and bearing the following inscription:—"General George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, the first Colonel of the regiment of Coldstream Guards." Over the fireplace was a magnificent gold cup, presented to the officers of the regiment; and upon either side waved the tattered colours borne at Waterloo, which were presented to the corps only on Wednesday morning, by Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Woodford, the colonel commanding at that period.

Colonel Chaplin, the commanding officer of the regiment, presided, and was supported right and left by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and his Grace the Duke of Wellington. To the right of the Duke of Cambridge sat the Marquis of Huntley, the Earl of Stradbroke, and the Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P. To the left of the Duke of Wellington were remarked the Marquis of Westmeath, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, and Sir James Macdonnell, K.C.B.

The banquet was furnished under the exclusive superintendence of Messrs. Gutter, of Berkeley-square.

During dinner, the fine band of the regiment, under the direction of Mr. Godfrey, played several favourite pieces, including the Double March composed by her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge. The programme also included the "British Guards" (song) and associate grand march "Reminiscences of Waterloo" (patronage publication), by J. Fraser Bartlett.

The gallant Chairman gave "The health of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen," by whose kindness they had been allowed to celebrate the present festival in a Royal palace. (Cheers.)

The toast was responded to with the utmost enthusiasm, the band playing a few bars of the National Anthem.

The gallant Chairman next gave "The health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the other members of the Royal Family."

This toast was enthusiastically responded to, the band playing the Coburg March.

The gallant chairman, in proposing the next toast, gave a brief history of the Coldstream Guards, and observed that, since 1650, he believed the regiment had had no Colonel so long as their present illustrious colonel. (Cheers.) His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had been connected with the regiment for nearly half a century, and, as one of the oldest officers in the corps, he could himself bear witness to the many advantages for which it was indebted to his Royal Highness. (Hear, hear.) His Royal Highness had always been anxious to promote the best interests of the regiment, and he begged to propose "The health of their illustrious Colonel," with three times three, and the expression of a fervent hope that many years of health and happiness might be spared to him to command the Coldstream Guards. (Cheers.)

The toast was rapturously received, the band playing the "Coldstream March." His Royal Highness, in responding, expressed the extreme gratitude he felt both for the kind manner in which the toast had been received, and for the flattering way in which the gallant chairman had introduced his name. He confessed the pride he felt in commanding so distinguished a regiment as the Coldstream Guards, and that pride was increased by the fact that the regiment had been formerly commanded by his beloved and affectionate brother, the late Duke of York, to whom he believed the corps owed great obligations for the efficient system he had introduced into its management. (Hear, hear.) He trusted the principles which had hitherto marked the regiment would be continued, and that it would in future prove, as it hitherto had done, *nulli secundus*. In conclusion, his Royal Highness begged to be allowed to propose "The health of their illustrious Commander-in-Chief, his Grace the Duke of Wellington."

The toast was drunk with all the honours, his Royal Highness giving the cue in the heartiest manner.

The Duke of Wellington, in reply, said: My Lords and Gentlemen, I am greatly indebted to his Royal Highness for the honour he has done me in proposing to you to drink my health, and to you for the manner in which you have accepted the proposition of his Royal Highness. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I may well be gratified and flattered at the honour you have done me in inviting me to attend your festival on this occasion. Gentlemen, long before I had the honour of holding a commission in the corps of Guards, I had every reason to respect that corps on account of their display of every military quality as soldiers in every situation in which they could be placed. I have had the good fortune to see them in the presence of the enemy—in situations of difficulty under every possible circumstance—and on every such occasion they have conducted themselves with distinction, and displayed every quality which could be expected from the best class of soldiers. (Cheers.) Among these the least distinguished have not been the Coldstream Guards. (Loud cheers.) I see many around me whose conduct I have had occasion to applaud under every variety of circumstance—in the field, in cantonments, and in quarters. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I know, also, it is impossible to see troops, in any country, equal to the efficiency of the Guards. Look at your everyday occurrences in foreign countries. What, gentlemen, shall it be said that in England the people are less courageous than in other countries? Is not an English mob as brave as that of any other country, whether French or German? (Hear, hear.) Well, just look at the handful of men who, in this metropolis, and those troops who, in the great towns of England, have maintained peace and order under very difficult circumstances, and compare them with the enormous armies quartered in foreign countries. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you have all seen what has passed, both here and elsewhere, and I need not enter upon it in this place. You are aware of the difficult position and trying circumstances which have occurred; but you must also have observed that, while with ourselves anarchy has never had a chance of success, other countries, after months of rapine and misfortune, have only been extricated from their difficulties after severe and fatal contests. (Hear.) Gentlemen, I want to know how it happens, and I believe it is attributable in a great measure to the principle of bravery and good discipline which animates the corps of Guards, and which has its example and effect among all classes of the people. (Cheers.) Among this corps, I say again, the Coldstream have never been the least distinguished; and, reiterating my thanks for the compliment you have paid me, I wish every one of you prosperity and happiness. The noble Duke resumed his seat amid loud cheers from all parts of the room.

The Chairman next gave "the Sister Service—the Navy," which was duly responded to.

The Chairman, on again rising, proposed "The health of the right hon. the Secretary at War," prefacing the compliment with a few eulogistic remarks on the official conduct of the right hon. gentleman.

The Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P., responded in an eloquent address. Among the other toasts proposed, were "The Adjutant-General of the Forces;" "The Grenadier Guards and Colonel Lascelles;" "The Fusilier Guards and Colonel Drummond;" "The Marquis of Huntley, the oldest Coldstreamer present;" the gallant marquis having left the corps in 1790; "The Chairman," by the Duke of Cambridge; "Sir Alexander Woodford and General Trevor," by Sir James Macdonnell and Sir Henry Bouvier; "Sir William Gomm," by the Cavalry Brigade, responded to by Lord George Manners, M.P.; "General Milman," "General Walton," "General Shaw," "Lord Frederick Fitzclarence," "The Adjutants of the Army and our Brother Comrades of the Line," by Col. the Hon. G. Upton; "General Brotherton," by Colonel Pentinck; "Cox and Co., the agents of the regiment;" "The Old Coldstreamers," and "The Non-commissioned Officers of the Brigade," the latter by Colonel Daniel.

The party broke up about midnight, highly delighted with the festival.

## ENTERTAINMENT AT THE PORTMAN-STREET BARRACKS.

The above event was also celebrated by a grand entertainment, given on Wednesday, the 22d ult., at the Portman-street Barracks, to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment. The men, numbering 1400, assembled in St. James's Park at one o'clock, under the command of Colonel Pentinck, and, after a brief parade, marched from thence to the barracks at Portman-street, where a substantial repast had been prepared for them.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, colonel of the corps, and all the officers, were in attendance; the illustrious and gallant Duke being accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary.

The large yard occupying the centre of the barracks was completely covered in with canvas, in the form of an oriental marquee. The colours used by the corps at Waterloo occupied a prominent position at the entrance, and were tastefully entwined with laurel and ribbons. Other portions of the tent were emblazoned with the national emblems of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and with a variety of flags and banners.

The men having sat down, grace was said by Sergeant-Major Hurle, who presided. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge occupied a seat amongst the privates. The fare consisted of about 1400 lb. of beef, with a liberal supply of pudding and beer.

At the termination of the entertainment, Sergeant-Major Hurle, in a brief address, proposed the "Health of her Majesty the Queen," a toast which was drunk with acclamation.

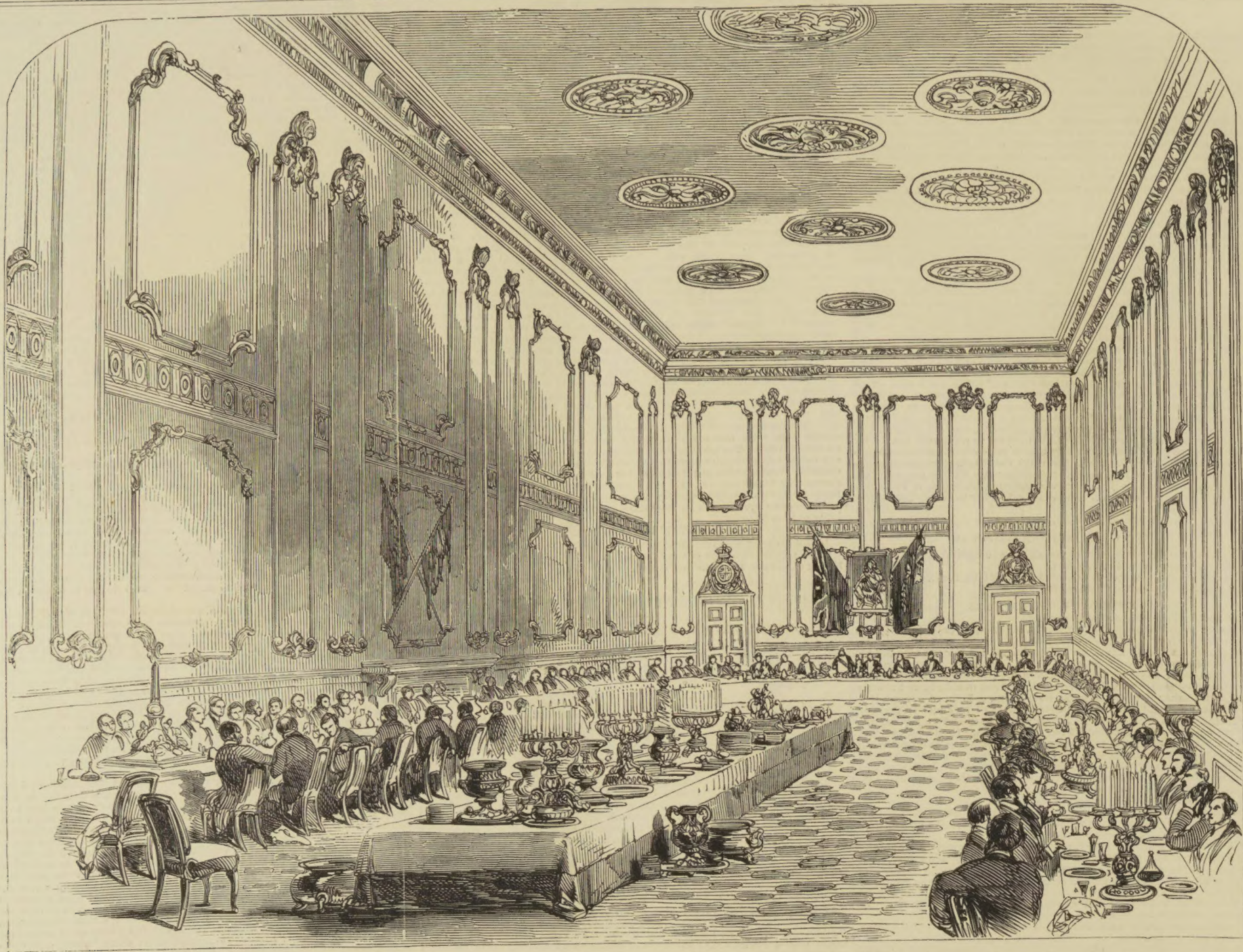
The Sergeant-Major then rose, and proposed "The health of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the officers of the Coldstream Guards." The Sergeant, in eloquent terms, enlarged upon the services of the Coldstreamers, and entered into a brief detail of their services from the time of General Monck downwards. He observed that, although there were no Waterloo veterans at present in the corps, he was sure the Coldstreamers of the present day were not inferior in point of martial spirit to their predecessors. He next dilated upon the many good qualities of the officers who at present formed the staff of the regiment, and instanced several cases in which the general welfare of the men had been advanced through their instrumentality. In no regiment did the mutual relations between officers, non-commissioned officers, and men more cordially exist than in the Coldstream Guards.

The toast was most heartily responded to.

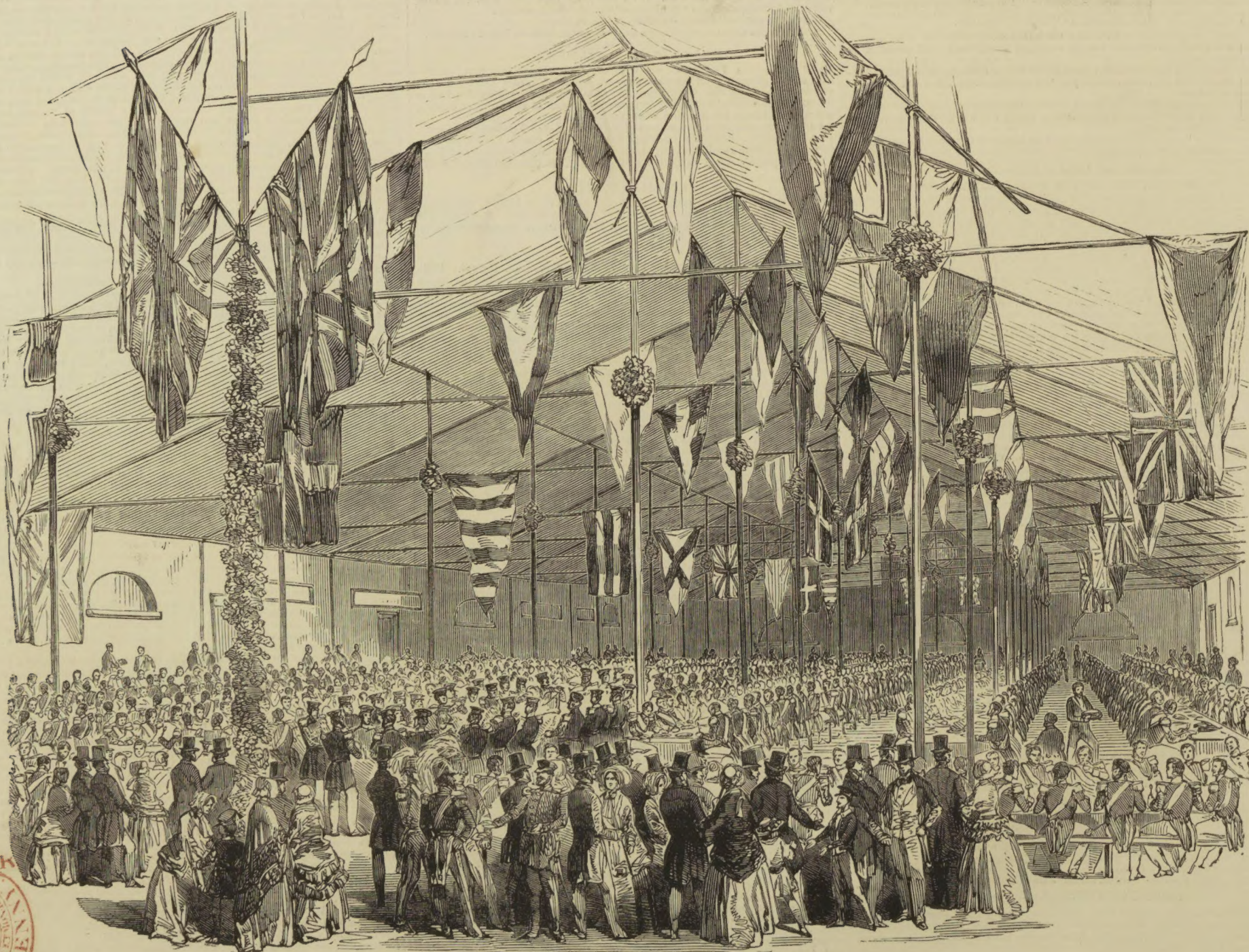
His Royal Highness returned thanks in a very pleasing address, and concluded by observing, that, having been connected with the corps for upwards of forty-five years, he felt no small pride in denominated himself the father of the Coldstreamers.

The Royal party retired shortly before four o'clock. Later in the evening, the men were permitted to receive their friends, and dancing and other amusements were kept up for some hours.





GRAND BANQUET OF THE OFFICERS OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS, IN ST. JAMES'S PALACE.



ENTERTAINMENT TO THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS, AT THE PORTMAN-STREET BARRACKS.



STATE VISIT OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON  
TO RYE.

On Thursday week (the 23rd ult.), the Lord Mayor honoured the Mayor and Corporation of Rye with his company at a grand dinner at the George Hotel. The preparations for the civic visit were very gay. Flags were flying from the church, the magnificent ruins of Camber Castle, the tops of many of the houses, and from the whole of the shipping in the harbour and on the sand; this, together with the varied and delightful aspect of Romney Marsh teeming with flocks and herds, and an extended view of the line of railway from Ashford to Rye, now just completed, presented to the eye a very animated scene. All was holiday in the town of Rye; most of the shops were closed. Flags were flying from almost every house, while the sides of the doorways and windows were gaily decorated with green boughs, flowers, &c. Several triumphal arches were erected across the streets, bearing various devices. At Appledore was an arch, at which an address of congratulation was presented to his Lordship. The bells of the an-



BELL OF THE CORPORATION OF RYE.

cient church rang merry peals at intervals, and the population of Rye poured into the streets.

The Lord Mayor and suite, accompanied by Mr. M'Gregor, director of the South-Eastern Railway Company, arrived by special train from London at ten minutes before twelve o'clock, amidst the loud hurrahs of hundreds of well-dressed people. The day will be memorable in the borough annals, being marked not only by the state visit of the Lord Mayor, but by the opening of the line of railway from Ashford to Rye, which was, for this especial occasion, rendered available to the Lord Mayor and his friends. We understand, however, the trains will not run for the conveyance of passengers for some time to come.

On alighting at the railway station, his Lordship, attended by several of the Dinner Committee, and a large number of the neighbouring gentry, farmers, principal tradesmen, &c., proceeded to Springfield Court, the seat of J. Smith, Esq., the Mayor of Rye, to luncheon.

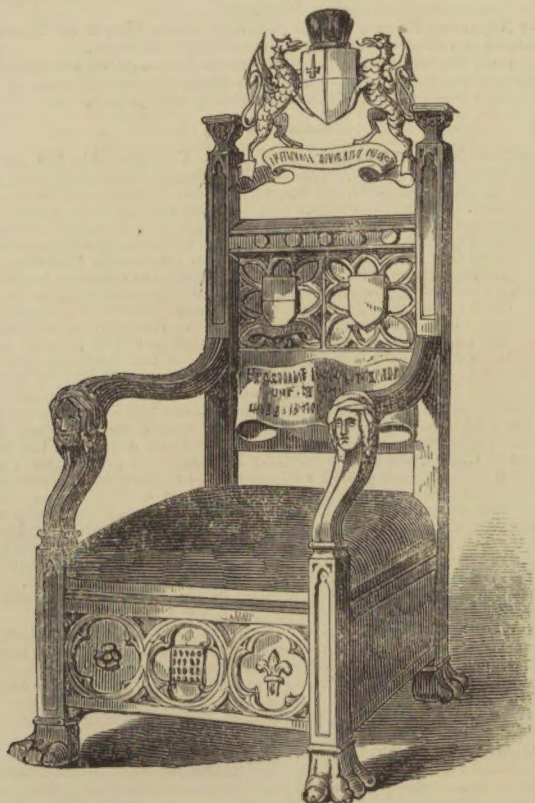
About half-past two o'clock, the procession, in the following order, left the house of the Mayor:—

Two Councillors on Horseback. Two Red Ensigns. The Band. A Silk Banner. Three Aldermen in a Carriage. Councillors in Carriages. Officers of the Borough. Borough Flag. Mace-Bearers. The Mayor and Town-Clerk in a Carriage. City Flag. The LORD MAYOR (in his State Carriage) and Household. Carriages with the Lord Mayor's Suite and Friends. Member for the Borough in a Carriage. Recorder, Clerk of the Peace, and Chaplain, in Carriages. Member for the County in a Carriage. Two Councillors on Horseback. Two Union Jacks. A large number of Carriages and Horses of Gentry. Four Fancy Flags. A Painted Boat on wheels, with Sailors.

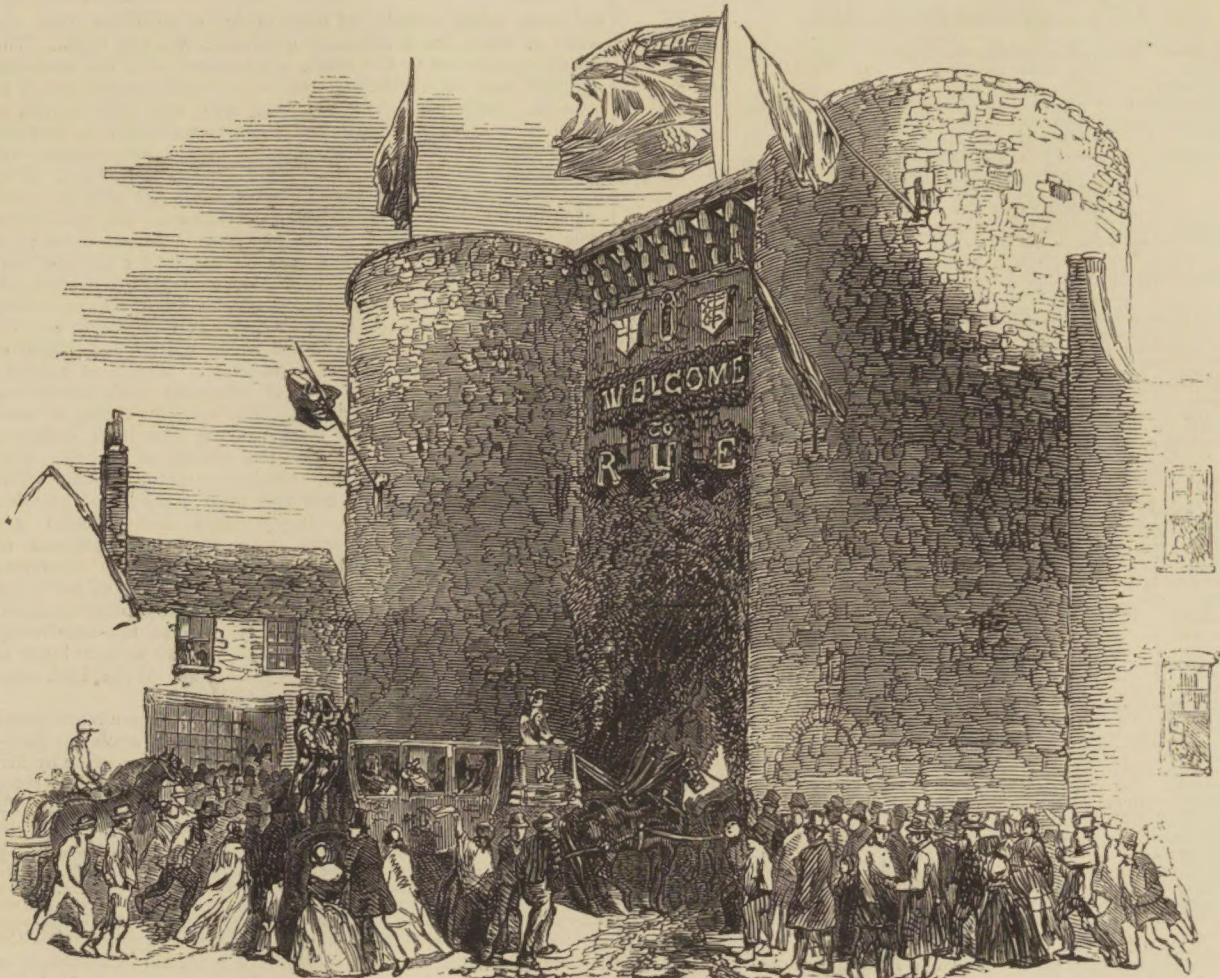
On arriving in the town the procession passed up Landgate, which was magnificently decorated with flowers and evergreens, and in the evening illuminated with gas. On this ancient edifice was the motto, "Welcome to Rye." Thence it proceeded through the Tower, down the Long-street, by the Mint, to the Strand; then by Jarrett's-yard, up the Middle-street, and by the Custom-house; round the Churchyard, down East-street, and by the Long-street again, to the George Hotel. In the whole of this progress the streets were lined with spectators, as were the windows of every house past which the procession moved, and the cheers of the multitude everywhere greeted the progress of the honoured bearer of the ancient name of "Farncombe."

About six o'clock the company sat down to a splendid banquet in the assembly-room of the George Hotel. The apartment was tastefully decorated, under the superintendence of Mr. F. Smith, of 22, Hanover-square; the gas fittings by Messrs. Verity, of King-street, Covent-garden. The dinner was provided by Messrs. King and Brymer, of Cornhill; the wines by Messrs. Sherer, Waugh, and Meryon, of London.

The Mayor of Rye, J. Smith, Esq., occupied the chair, supported on the right by the Lord Mayor of London, the Recorder of London, Mr. H. M. Curteis, M.P., and on the left by Mr. C. H. Frewen, M.P., the Mayor of Hastings (G.



CHAIR PRESENTED TO THE LORD MAYOR.



THE PROCESSION AT THE OLD GATE, RYE.

Scrivens, Esq., Mr. M'Gregor (Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company). Mr. E. A. Dawes (Town-clerk of Rye) occupied the Vice-chair.

His worship the Mayor, and Corporation of Rye, having drunk to their civic guest in the loving-cup, bidding him a hearty welcome, and the cloth being removed the customary loyal toasts were duly honoured. The Chairman, in an energetic speech, then proposed "The health of, and a hearty welcome to, the Lord Mayor of London." (Great cheering.)

The Lord Mayor, in returning thanks, stated that he came from the port of Hastings, in the county of Sussex. It was now more than 200 years since a Sussex man last filled the civic chair till the present year; he therefore felt great responsibility thrown upon his shoulders. He felt that the honour of the county of Sussex was, in a measure, dependent on the manner in which he acquitted his office of mayoralty. (Hear, hear.) The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Health of the Mayor of Rye," which was most cordially drunk. The Mayor returned thanks.

The Rev. Mr. Marshall (the Lord Mayor's Chaplain), in the absence of Mr. Alderman Humphrey, then proposed "The Health of the Mayor of Hastings," which was drunk with cheers. The Mayor returned thanks.

"The Corporation and Freemen of the City of London," "The health of Mr. Curteis, M.P. for Rye," were the next toasts, followed by "The health of the Recorder of the borough of Rye," proposed by Mr. Butler. The Recorder, Mr. W. Wakeford Attre, in returning thanks, after eulogising the conduct of the Lord Mayor, felicitously quoted the following lines, by Fletcher (Beaumont's colleague), who was a native of Rye:—

Labour, and diligently,  
To keep your heart from Ease, and her base issues,  
Pride and ambitious wantonness.  
Rather lose all your limbs than the least honesty:  
You are never main'd, indeed, till loss of credit  
Benumb you through.

Before the party broke up, several other toasts were drunk, including "the health of Mr. M'Gregor, the Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, and the Directors," with special reference to the opening of the railway that day. Mr. M'Gregor, having thanked the company, added that he trusted that the whole of the works on that line would be completed before the autumn, when he should have the greatest pleasure in again meeting them to celebrate the auspicious event. (Cheers.)

Messrs. Lockey, Young, Lawler, Westropp, and Bruton were the vocalists of the evening; and Mr. Harker officiated as toastmaster.

In the course of the day, a handsomely-carved chair, the work of an inhabitant of Rye, was presented to the Lord Mayor by the Corporation of Rye. The chair is carved from solid oak, and bears the arms of the City of London and Borough of Rye; underneath which is carved, in old English letters:—

Presented by the Corporation of Rye to Thomas Farncombe, Esq., Lord Mayor of London May 23, 1850.

We have engraved this interesting present; as also a curious old Bell, in the possession of the Corporation of Rye. It is 5½ inches high, and bears some grotesque figures and scroll-work. Upper inscription, "O Mater Dei, memento mei;" lower, "Petrus Gheineys me fecit, 1566."

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.—

Several samples of sugar having found their way into the Bristol markets which, from the superiority of their granular texture and colour, have caused considerable interest throughout the West India trade, the most authentic information has been sought on the subject, and the result shows that, by means of a now well-known patent for drying by centrifugal force, and the aid of a few simple adjuncts, sugar, which took from three to five weeks to refine is now done in as many minutes. The whole process and the result are to be witnessed at the sugar-houses of Messrs. Finzel and Son, at Bristol. Moreover, sugars altogether unsaleable in our markets are converted in a few minutes into an article worth some 36 shillings per cwt. To the colonies this discovery must prove of the last importance, as the raw produce can by a machine not more than 4 feet by 6 inches be there cleared and sent home free from the present waste by leakage, &c. There are various patents involved in this one, and the several holders—Messrs. Seyrig, Hardman, Finzel, and Rotch—have, in thus uniting what have hitherto been conflicting claims, produced a result which may be classed in practical usefulness to our colonial and home interests next to that of the discovery of the vacuum pan.

"ONCE CAUGHT, TWICE SHY."—"Many years ago (says Mr. A. Smee)

I caught a common mouse in a trap, and, instead of consigning it to the usual watery grave or to the unmerciful claws of the cat, I determined to keep it a prisoner. After a short time, the little mouse made its escape in a room attached to my father's residence in the Bank of England. I did not desire the presence of a wild mouse in this room, and therefore adopted means to secure him. The room was paved with stone, and enclosed with solid walls. There was no hope for him that he would ultimately escape, although there were abundant opportunities for hiding. I set the trap, and baited it with a savoury morsel, but day after day no mouse entered. The poor little thing gave unequivocal signs of extreme hunger, by gnawing the bladder from some of my chemical bottles. I gradually removed everything from the room that he could possibly eat, but still the old proverb of "Once caught, twice shy," so far applied, that he would not enter my trap. After many days, visiting the apartment one morning, the trap was down, the mouse was caught; the pangs of hunger were more intolerable than the terrors of imprisonment. He did not, however, will the unpleasant alternative of entering the trap until he was so nearly starved that his bones almost protruded through his skin; and he freely took bits of food from my fingers, through the wires of the cage."—*Instinct and Reason*, just published.



THE PROCESSION NEAR THE CHURCH, AT RYE.



CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 2.—First Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 3.—Length of day 16h. 16m.  
TUESDAY, 4.—King George III. born.  
WEDNESDAY, 5.—King of Hanover born 1771. Slave Trade abolished, 1806.  
THURSDAY, 6.—Carl Maria Von Weber died, 1826.  
FRIDAY, 7.—Clock after Sun 1m. 34s.  
SATURDAY, 8.—Astley's Theatre burnt, 1841.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 8, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 35	6 55	7 20	7 50	8 25	9 0	9 35

**LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.**—Suburban Residences.—Season Tickets, at Reduced Rates, for the Year or for shorter periods to One Month.—For the accommodation of suburban residents, the Directors have lately reduced the rate of SEASON TICKETS, especially for the longer distances, so that persons having daily vocations in London may now live at any of the beautiful spots on this railway within 40 miles of London, and be conveyed in a first-class carriage both ways, daily, at a weekly charge, varying with the distance, from 5s. to 10s. per week.

To give facilities to those whom circumstances compel to have their residences in London to move into the country during the summer months, Season Tickets are now issued at reduced rates for one month.

SCALE OF SEASON TICKETS.

Waterloo	Yearly.	6 Months.	3 Months.	2 Months.	1 Month.
To or from	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wandsworth .. ..	12 0 0	6 12 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	—
Clapham Common ..	12 0 0	6 12 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	—
Fulham .. ..	15 0 0	8 5 0	4 10 0	3 3 0	—
Barnes .. ..	15 0 0	8 5 0	4 10 0	3 3 0	—
Chiswick .. ..	16 0 0	8 16 0	4 16 0	3 7 0	—
Mortlake .. ..	16 0 0	8 16 0	4 16 0	3 7 0	—
Wimbledon .. ..	18 0 0	9 18 0	5 8 0	3 15 0	2 3 0
Richmond .. ..	18 0 0	9 18 0	5 8 0	3 15 0	2 3 0
Brentford .. ..	20 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	4 4 0	2 8 0
Isleworth .. ..	20 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	4 4 0	2 8 0
Twickenham .. ..	22 0 0	12 2 0	6 12 0	4 12 0	2 12 0
Fulham .. ..	22 0 0	12 2 0	6 12 0	4 12 0	2 12 0
Ashted .. ..	24 0 0	13 4 0	7 4 0	5 0 0	2 16 0
Weybridge .. ..	25 0 0	13 15 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Addlestone .. ..	25 0 0	13 15 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Chertsey .. ..	26 0 0	14 6 0	7 16 0	5 10 0	3 0 0
Woking .. ..	26 0 0	14 6 0	7 16 0	5 10 0	3 0 0
Guildford .. ..	26 0 0	14 6 0	7 16 0	5 10 0	3 0 0
Godalming .. ..	26 0 0	14 6 0	7 16 0	5 10 0	3 0 0
Farham .. ..	26 0 0	14 6 0	7 16 0	5 10 0	3 0 0
Ash .. ..	26 0 0	14 6 0	7 16 0	5 10 0	3 0 0

Second-class tickets about 15 per cent. less than the above.  
When two or more members of the same family subscribe at the same time, for the same period, and to the same station, a deduction from the above rates will be made on the following scale:—

When two subscribe .. .. 10 per cent. reduction.  
When three .. .. 15 .. ..  
When four .. .. 20 .. ..

Children under 14 years of age to be charged half-price.  
Application for Season Tickets to be made in writing to the Treasurer, A. Morgan, Esq., York-road office.  
The places enumerated, it will be observed, include the most beautiful suburban neighbourhoods of London.  
York-road, May 1, 1850. By order, WINDHAM HARDING, Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* \* \* The money for the distressed Nalimakers (acknowledged in our Journal of last week) will be remitted on Monday next, for distribution.  
R G, Lynn.—Nos. 1 and 2 of the impressions sent are from third brass coins of Constantine the Great, 308, and 337. No. 3, Nuremberg jetton. No. 4, Tetradrachm, 1st half, 333 to 361. All the coins are very common.  
J D, Dials.—Toulouse—26s, and 6d each extra for Double Numbers.  
B A, Reader.—The arms of Fogarty or O'Fogarty, ancient, are "Az. in chief two lions rampant guardant each other, supporting a garb all or; in the dexter base a crescent, and in the sinister an Irish harp, both gold, stringed arg." Of Fogarty, modern—"Vert a fesse arg. between three garbs or."  
W W.—The arms of Weatherston are "Gu. a chev. or between three lion's paws erased, statant, of the second. Crest: a lion's head erased ppr."  
FRANCIS.—We think the device might be construed into an heraldic bearing.  
M B has a Portrait of Broughton, the pugilist, said to be painted by Hogarth, and will feel obliged if any of the numerous Correspondents to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can give him any information on the subject.  
ZORA.—In neither case can the seat be retained.  
C H BROWN, Bradford.—Mr Wise's new work on Astrostation (noticed in our Journal of last week, may be had, by order, of Mr Chapman, 142, Strand.  
A P, Dublin, and AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, are thanked: the illustration shall appear.  
CHRISTOPHER.—Address, Messrs Blackwoods', Edinburgh.  
OXON.—Sackville-street, Dublin, is 120 feet in breadth; the Unterdenlinden, Berlin, 174 feet.  
I D.—See the "Handbook of Swimming, (Koutledge and Co.)  
EMMA, Clifton.—Inquire of Cottam and Hallen, 78, Oxford-street.  
G J.—The address of Dr Wiseman is 35, Golden-square.  
A D A.—The Royal or Victoria Tower of the New Houses of Parliament will rise to the immense height of 340 feet, or 64 feet less than the height of St Paul's. (Cunningham's "London," second edition.) See the tract just issued by the Great Exhibition Committee, for the required conditions.  
DUN, Edinburgh.—Had better buy Dehn's "Handbook of Games."  
W LEX, Oldbury.—Not more than a fortnight.  
RUSTICS.—Apply to Reeve and Co., publishers, King William-street, Strand.  
HAMPTON.—The selling of a wife is a profane custom, which popular error has magnified into a law, but is directly punishable by statute.  
J G, Derby, should apply to the Registrar of his district.  
H W.—The Wave principle of ship-building has been ably illustrated by Mr. Scott Russell and others, in the Proceedings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, published by Murray, Albemarle-street. (See also, "Year-book of Facts," 1845 and 1847.)  
LAND SURVEYOR.—There must be some mistake in your question. If we wish to obtain the distance of an accessible object, what do we want better than a chain and cross staff, and, having measured, we consequently know the distance—that is, the number of chains' lengths and links that it is distant from us. There is no necessity to plot the distance—that is, to lay the distance down on paper, or scale it, in order to know its extent. This is done for another purpose: either to find the position of a point, or the contents or area included between the line measured and others.  
YERAX.—We have not room for the correspondence, and will return the same if the requisite address be sent.  
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—See Mr Christopher's recently published Account of Natal.  
J L, Bristol.—England is separated from Scotland by the Tweed, upon the northern bank of which lies Burwick, belonging to England.  
N Z.—There are six French Protestant Churches and Chapels in London.  
LIDOTE is thanked, but we have not room for the lines.  
INQUIRER, Leith.—Lord Brougham is a native of Edinburgh.  
MORTAINE.—Henry Cavendish, last Duke of Newcastle (of the Cavendish family), died in 1691, when that title became extinct. His Grace married Frances Pierrepont, granddaughter of the Earl of Kingston, and had one son, Henry, Earl of Ogle (husband of Lady Elizabeth Percy, the great heiress of the Earls of Northumberland), who died without heirs male in 1680, and five daughters: 1. Elizabeth, who married, first, Christopher Monk, Duke of Albemarle; and, secondly, Ralph, Duke of Montagu, but died issueless; 2. Frances, wife of John, second Earl of Breckinridge, who died without male issue; 3. Margaret, married to John Holles, fourth Earl of Gains, created Duke of Newcastle in 1694; 4. Catherine, wife of Thomas, sixth Earl of Thanet; and, 5. Arabella, wife of Charles Earl of Sunderland.  
CESAR.—Any one may add a motto to his arms, or alter that which he bears, without any reference to the Herald's Office.  
DON QUIXOTE.—There were two Lords Whitworth eminent as diplomatists. The first was Charles, Baron Whitworth, of Galway, celebrated for the number and importance of his embassies, in the beginning of last century; and the second, that nobleman's grand-nephew, Charles Earl Whitworth, the well-known Ambassador to Napoleon Bonaparte. Singular enough, the first Peer died in 1725, and the last, exactly one hundred years after, in 1825.  
J G, Liverpool.—Robertson's "Ayrshire Families" was published in London, by Higley, of Fleet-street; but we believe it is out of print. A copy may probably be obtained from a bookseller in Edinburgh.  
E F G.—The arms of Heuville are "Sa. a lion rampant between eight crosses crosslet arg. Crest: An eagle's head erased between two wings or. Motto: Virtus vera nobilitas."  
A WEEKLY READER.—The arms of Ward, of Yorkshires, are "Az. a cross patonce or." Crest: A wolf's head erased or.  
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—A Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets has a right to a cockade in his serjeant's hat.  
BOURDIGNON.—A more attentive perusal of the Memoir would inform the inquirer that the PLANTAGENET was a Church, and in good repair.  
A CONSTANT READER.—The dimensions are 900 square feet.  
A LOVER OF LITERATURE.—We regret that we have not space for our correspondent's article. It is possible that, at some future time, we may return to the subject.  
\* \* \* Answers to Correspondents continued at page 395 of the Supplement, published gratis with the present Number.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

General Pepe's Narrative of Events in Italy.—Voices from the Woodlands.  
—Popular History of Mammalia.  
Music.—The Neapolitan Polka.—Spring! beautiful Spring!

With EACH NUMBER OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

For this day, JUNE 1, 1850, is delivered

A SUPPLEMENT GRATIS!

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1850.

It is startling to find that the spirit of agrarian outrage and murder, which seems to have been allayed in the south of Ireland by famine, fever, and pestilence, as well as by discouragement, bankruptcy, and misery, should have revived in the more prosperous and more peaceful north. The murder of Mr. Mauleverer at Crossmaglen, county of Armagh, rivals in atrocity any murder ever committed in Tipperary. It seems to have originated in

the same cause, namely, in consequence of evictions upon the estate of which the unfortunate gentleman was the agent. The country people, as in the south, sympathized with the assassins, and not with the victim, and instead of making any attempt to seize the murderers, struck the dead body with their spades, in token of their satisfaction that he was powerless to oppress them. The driver of the car from which he was dragged and assassinated positively denies all knowledge of the event! Two men have been arrested under circumstances not only of great suspicion, but of strong circumstantial evidence. The old leaven thus remains in Ireland. The cholera has not rooted it out; the immense emigration that has been carried on for the last four years, and which, together with famine and pestilence, have almost depopulated some districts, have not been able to reduce the competition for land to such a point as to make it safe for an agent or a landlord to evict his tenantry for non-payment of rent or for the improvement of his estate. The most unhappy feature in this case is the popular sympathy with the crime. Such sympathy is not natural. Men usually detest a murderer, and, under ordinary circumstances, the most depraved would lend his assistance to the arrest of a man with the blood of a fellow-creature reeking upon his hand. The social circumstances of a country must indeed be peculiar, and there must be some deeply-seated and hitherto unremedied wrong in existence, when the best instincts of our nature are either rendered powerless, or are perverted into evil. After all the blue-books and reports which have been published upon Ireland, after all the speeches, and pamphlets, and letters, with which the land has teemed for the last five-and-twenty years—all in reference to the same topics—we seem to know as little of the real social life of the great bulk of the Irish rural population as we do of the interior of China.

But a letter from the Coroner who investigated the circumstances attendant upon this murder throws a flood of light upon this particular case. The land from which the evictions were made by Mr. Mauleverer had no less than three landlords. Each of these three gentlemen—Messrs. Hamilton, Tipping, and Jones—collected his rent separately; "and, in doing so," says the Coroner,

Resorted to the proceedings usual in such cases; and at the quarter sessions it has been customary for the agent and attorney of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton to obtain 60 or 80 decrees for his third of the rent, for the attorney of Mr. Jones a like number, and for the attorney of Mr. Tipping the same, for the one and the same year's rent. Thus the costs were multiplied threefold. The holdings are generally small, and average from 6s. up. The cost of each decree was 6s. 11d.

How can an ignorant or a starving population understand or respect the laws under which they suffer such oppression? "Decrees having been obtained," adds the Coroner—

The struggle commenced between the three landlords on the one hand, the poor-rate collector and the collector of the county cess on the other. The result was, tenantry were dreadfully impoverished, the lands being all rack-rented, and being of a barren rocky character, as the name of the parish sufficiently indicates. Heretofore the property had, by reason of the divisions of the landlords, been very badly managed, inasmuch as that about two sessions back I remember a process being brought by Mr. Jones for thirteen half-years' rent!

The unfortunate victim of this state of the law and of the desperation of the people, though kind and agreeable in his intercourse with his equals, "unhappily thought it necessary," says the Coroner, "to assume a different bearing with the tenants over whom he was appointed receiver. One incident will serve to illustrate this. At this season it was his custom to distribute tickets for leave to cut turf on the bogs on the estate, for which he charged 6d. each. About five minutes before he left Crossmaglen, and within twenty minutes before his death, he was asked by a poor widow woman, a tenant, for a bog ticket; she presented him a fourpenny bit, assuring him that was all the money she possessed. The owner of the hotel (Mr. McDonnell) urged him to accept the fourpence, assuring him he knew she was poor—that if she had more, she would pay him. He peremptorily refused, and dismissed the woman with a malediction." A few minutes after this incident the unhappy man was brutally murdered, and the labouring and rural population rejoiced in his death! This is a sad picture. The Coroner adds:—

It should be remembered, that, until a few years back, there has been no school or place of instruction in the parish—no local gentry—no resident landlord—no sympathy between agent and tenant. It may be said, this goes to extenuate, if not to justify, assassination. I state the fact because it was mentioned to me by more than one trustworthy person; and I believe it is necessary that the social state of this country be known before an adequate remedy can be applied.

We quite agree with the Coroner. No remedy can be applied until the full extent of the social misery and degradation be made known. Murders such as these cannot be wholly the fault of the peasantry.

THE last arrivals from the United States affirm positively that the long-talked-of expedition against Cuba has sailed for that island, with the intention of provoking and aiding an insurrection of the inhabitants against the power of Spain. No precise statements of the force of the expedition have yet reached this country. The lowest estimates give the number of men—or robbers—engaged in it at 4000, and the highest at 13,000. Spain, it appears, being forewarned, is forearmed, and a large naval force has arrived at Havannah. The success or failure of this daring attempt will, of course, depend upon the amount of assistance which the buccanniers may derive from the Cubans themselves. But, supposing it to be successful, we cannot see in what manner it will serve the interest of the Government of the United States to shut its eyes against so unjustifiable an aggression upon a power with whom it is at peace. General Taylor has expressed his disapprobation, but only by words. If the facts be as stated, it will be his duty, as guardian of the honour of the country over which he is the temporary ruler, to express that dissatisfaction by his deeds, and to bring to punishment the ringleaders and chiefs of the expedition. But if the morality of the present Government of the United States be so loose as to encourage it to take advantage of a wrong committed by its subjects—if it really desire the possession of Cuba, as a slave state, which it may throw into the scale against the admission of free California, in order to preserve the balance of the Union, it will only entangle itself in new difficulties. Among nations, as well as among men, "honesty is the best policy." Cuba is the brightest jewel in the crown of Spain, and Spain will not and cannot give it up without a struggle. Spain, it is true, is weak and distracted; she has mismanaged her resources; she has sunk her credit to the lowest ebb; and has just committed an act of unblushing dishonesty towards her unlucky creditors in England; she has long been declining, and is so crippled in every way—bankrupt in honour as in means—that she could not wage a successful warfare against such a power as the United States in defence of her rights. Yet the Government of the United States will have to remember, if it make itself a party to the unparalleled invasion which has been commenced by this gang of adventurers, that Cuba cannot be wrested from Spain without the consent of Great Britain. That large and beautiful island is in pawn, and is the only tangible security on which the creditors of Spain in this country have any lien. The United States have long had a hankering to possess Cuba; and, indeed, their go-ahead politicians make no secret of their desire to possess the whole of the West India islands, as make-weights in the slavery interest, against the extension of free states in the regions bordering on the Pacific. Overtures have been made to Spain, with this view, for the purchase of Cuba; and, supposing that out of the purchase-money Spain paid her debts to this country, there would be no valid objection to the arrangement on the part of Great Britain.

But the fact is, that the United States, rich as they are, cannot pay any such sum for Cuba as it is worth. In Mr. Robert Baird's valuable "Impressions and Experiences of the West Indies and North America in 1849," just published, we find some statistics of the present state of Cuba, which show how difficult it would be for the United States to become its purchaser on equitable terms. Cuba contains a superficies of 37,000 square miles: its population is 1,400,000, consisting of 610,000 whites, 190,000 free people of colour, and 600,000 slaves. Each of these slaves is worth from 300 to 350 dollars; making the value of the whole slave population nearly £40,000,000 sterling. The exports from Cuba in the year 1848 amounted to 28,000,000 dollars, and its imports to upwards of 32,000,000 dollars. The number of ships that arrived at the Havannah and other Cuban ports in the same year was 3740; and of departures, 3310. There are nearly 200 miles of railway finished in the island, and fifty more are in course of construction. The island is very fertile, and yields largely at present, under a defective system of culture. Three-fifths of the surface are uncultivated, and many of those parts which are incapable of growing the sugar-cane or the cotton-plant, are covered with forests of mahogany, cedar, and other valuable woods. Cuba also contains copper-mines, many of which are at present in profitable working. The United States would find it easier to take than to purchase Cuba—at least for the present. It remains to be seen whether it will sanction the wrong attempted by its subjects, and whether cupidity is stronger than the sense of justice and international right on the other side of the Atlantic. It also remains for the British Government to declare its opinions upon the subject.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful members of the Royal Family, continue at Osborne, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The past week has been one of complete retirement with the Court, the Royal movements having been exclusively confined to the beautiful park and grounds on which her Majesty's marine residence is situated.

The Duchess of Kent and the Prince of Leiningen left Osborne on Saturday last, and returned to town.

The following notices have appeared in the London Gazette:—

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 27.  
Notice is hereby given, that her Majesty will hold drawingrooms at St. James's Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock:—  
Thursday, 20th June next. Tuesday, 9th July next.

N.B. The knights of the several orders are to appear in their collars at the drawingroom on the 20th of June next, it being a collar day.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 27.  
Notice is hereby given that her Majesty will hold a levee at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, the 3rd of July next, at two o'clock.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey entertained the Marquis of Granby, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ely, the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, the Earl of Belfast, the Countess of Tankerville, the Countess Poulett, Lord Brougham, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lady Malet, the Hon. F. Craven, and a distinguished party, at dinner, on Saturday evening, at the family mansion in Berkeley-square. The Countess subsequently received a select circle of fashionable company.

Lady Cecilia des Vaux gave a concert on Monday evening, in Belgrave-square, at which Madame Grisi, Signor Mario, and Signor Lablache assisted.

Mrs. Malcolm (of Poltalloch) gave a very brilliant ball on Tuesday evening, at the family mansion, in Great Stanhope-street. The *réunion* (given to introduce to society the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm) was honoured with the presence of upwards of 600 leading members of the aristocracy.

MARRIAGE OF GENERAL CABRERA.—This distinguished military commander was married on Wednesday to Miss Marianne Catherine Richards, only child and heiress of the late Robert Vaughan Richards, Esq. The ceremony was first performed at the Roman Catholic Chapel in Spanish-place, Manchester-square, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, by the Rev. Pierre Malley; and subsequently at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Temple Frere, Canon of Westminster. The fair bride was attended to the altar by a bevy of young ladies, and given away by her uncle, Mr. William P. Richards. At the Catholic ceremony, the gallant General was supported by his Royal Highness the Infante Don Juan of Spain (brother of the Conde de Montemolin). Lord John Manners, M.P., officiated as the bridegroom's "best friend" at St. George's Church. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the bridal party partook of an elegant *déjeuner* at the residence of the Misses Richards, in Eaton-square, after which the newly-wedded pair left town for Tonbridge Wells. The bride, it is said, has a fortune of £25,000 a year.

THE CALEDONIAN BALL.—The ladies patronesses of this grand annual festival met on Monday, at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of completing the arrangements for this year's ball, which is definitively fixed to take place on Friday, the 21st of June. The Duchess of Roxburgh, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Countess of Kinnoull, the Countess of Morton, the Countess of Rosebery, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, Lady Anne Mackenzie, Lady Lovat, Lady Augusta Gordon Hallyburton, and the Hon. Mrs. Heathcote were among the ladies patronesses present. After the transaction of the usual routine business, it was announced that her Majesty the Queen had in the kindest manner graciously consented to patronise the ball, and that the applications already made for vouchers were unusually numerous, leading to a presumption that the forthcoming festival would prove one of the most attractive *fêtes* of the season. The Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Duchess of Roxburgh, and other ladies are arranging sets of "fancy quadrilles," and Lady Anne Mackenzie is forming a set of "reels."

His Royal Highness Prince George has arrived in town from Ireland. The Earl Grey gave a dinner to the Cabinet Ministers on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Carlton-terrace.

The Earl of Minto has arrived in town from Scotland. The Viscount and Viscountess Combermere will give a grand entertainment to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

Lady Howard de Walden and the Hon. Miss Ellis have arrived in London, from the British Legation at Brussels.

The Nepaulese Princes visited the East India House on Thursday, and partook of a handsome *déjeuner* with the Court of Directors.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a grand entertainment on Thursday evening to Lord Gough. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and a very numerous circle of the nobility were present.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, AS A MOTIVE POWER.—At the weekly meeting of the Society of Arts, on the 22d ult., an important and interesting paper was read by Mr. Robert Hunt, on the employment of electro-magnetism as a motive power. The author has for a long time been engaged in experimental examinations of the first principles by which the power is regulated, for the purpose of setting the entire question on a satisfactory basis, and his conclusion is that *magnetic force or power is always in exact ratio to the amount of matter (zinc, iron, or otherwise) consumed in the battery, no matter what its form may be, and that the greatest amount of power is produced when the chemical action is the most rapid.* One horse power is generated under the most favourable circumstances, at the cost of 45 pounds of zinc in a Groves battery. The following were regarded as the most satisfactory results yet obtained:—1. The force of voltaic current being equal to 678, the number of grains of zinc destroyed per hour was 151, which raised 9000 pounds one foot high in that time. 2. The force of current being, relatively, 1300, the zinc destroyed in an hour was 291 grains, which raised 10,030 pounds through the space of one foot. 3. The force being 1000, the zinc consumed was 223 grains; the weight lifted one foot 12,672 pounds. The estimates made by Messrs. Scoresby and Joule, and the results obtained by Crested, and more recently by Mr. Hunt, very nearly agree; and it was stated that one grain of coal consumed in the furnace of a Cornish engine lifted 143 pounds one foot high, whereas one grain of zinc consumed in the battery lifted only 80 pounds. The cost of one hundred weight of zinc is under 9d., the cost of one hundred weight of iron is above 216d. Therefore, under the most perfect conditions, magnetic power must be nearly twenty-five times more expensive than steam power. From an examination of all the results, Mr. Hunt is disposed to regard electro-magnetic power as impracticable, on account of its cost, which must necessarily be, he conceives, under the best conditions, fifty times more expensive than steam power.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EEL.—The largest fish of the eel species ever known to have been exhibited in the London markets was shown on the premises of Mr. Grove, of Charing-cross, last week; it was a fresh-water silver eel, and was caught in the Otter's Pool, a portion of the river Colne that runs close to Munden, near Watford, in Hertfordshire. The length of this surprising fish was three feet six inches, and it was thick in proportion. Its weight reached nearly nine pounds.

RAILWAY EXCURSIONS.—During the last week the London and North-Western took 13,000 holiday excursionists between Liverpool and Manchester at reduced fares, and 1300 from Manchester to London. The pleasure traffic on the lines in and out of Birmingham was unprecedented, being nearly 100,000 persons. On Whit Monday and Tuesday the Midland Railway took 50,000 persons over their lines.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—On Tuesday evening, the president of the institution, Mr. W. Cubitt, gave his annual *conversazione* at the society's house, in Great George-street. The suite of rooms, and the theatre, presented a very interesting assemblage of models of new inventions, in addition to a variety of works of art upon the walls and tables; altogether an unusually attractive display. The apartments were crowded throughout the evening with company, including the most eminent professors of science, and many distinguished patrons of art, literature, and scientific inquiry. The arrangements, under the able superintendence of Mr. C. Manby, the secretary to the institution, gave universal satisfaction.

**CHURCH EXTENSION.**—The annual meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels was held at their rooms, 79, Pall-mall, on Tuesday; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The report stated that the number of grants of money made by the society during the past year was 111, being 17 more than those voted in the year preceding, and 7 more than were made in 1848. The objects in aid of which these grants were voted were the erection of 39 new churches and chapels; the rebuilding of 12, and the enlargement or re-arrangement of the interior of 60 existing churches and chapels. The total amount of money granted was £15,025, being £2115 more than in the previous year. The number of additional seats to be obtained was 29,962, being 1994 more than in the last year, 27,309 of which were to be free for the use of the poor, showing also an increase upon the last year of no less than 4233 free seats, and exceeding also the year 1843 by 1248 free seats. The committee had to report the completion of works at one hundred places, certificates of which had been received during the year, and payment made of the grants voted in each case, amounting in the whole to £15,119. The works included forty new churches, the rebuilding of fourteen, and the improvement in various ways of forty-six existing churches. The following is the state of the society's means and liabilities on the 31st March last, to which period its accounts are annually made up.—The amount of the valuation of the funded property in hand, and of the money in the hands of the bankers, is £60,978 l. 10s. 10d.; the amount of the grants remaining unpaid is £42,750, leaving a disposable balance of £18,228 l. 10s. 10d., exclusive of some unpaid donations. This amount, with the society's ordinary receipts, consisting of donations, subscriptions, remittances from local societies, and legacies which were calculated by the finance committee last November at £7000 per annum, constitutes the society's resources, to answer the demands made upon it for a period of nearly two years.

**BOOK SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE AMONGST THE POOR.**—The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday, at the committee-room, 19, Paternoster-row, Mr. Carlyle in the chair. The report stated that the benefits of this society had not been merely confined to England, but had extended its inestimable fruits across the Atlantic to foreign climes. The total receipts during the year amounted to £573, and the expenditure to £569. The report was adopted, and several gentlemen having addressed the meeting, a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.**—On Wednesday the annual meeting of this society was held at the Central School-Rooms, Sanctuary, Westminster, and was attended by a large number of the nobility, members of the House of Commons, and other influential personages. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The report stated that during the past year they had been enabled to grant out of the Queen's Letter Fund towards the building and enlarging of schools, and the erection of teachers' residences—the sum voted towards these objects amounted to £3881. Out of the same fund the following had been voted during the past year:—To the building of training institutions at Oxford, £500; at Chichester, £240; at Norwich, £300; at Gloucester and Bristol, 375; and Rochester, £400; and towards enlarging Salisbury Female Training Institution, £300. From this fund also the treasurer had been authorised to pay £4374 towards schools of which the usual certificate had been received. Accommodation had thereby been provided for 15,863 scholars, and residences for 80 teachers had been erected. Since the last annual report, her Majesty had issued the usual Royal letter authorising collections in every parish throughout England and Wales, in behalf of the society. The special fund for the manufacturing and mining districts, commenced in 1843, being now wholly appropriated, the committee had no other resource than the proceeds of the Queen's letter, towards meeting many applications for aid to school-building from several poor parishes and districts which were at the present time destitute of any accommodation for educational purposes. No fresh grants had been made towards the building or maintenance of elementary schools from the special fund; but there had been voted towards the projected training institutions, as follows:—At Oxford, £500; Gloucester and Bristol, £375; Norwich, £300; Rochester, £340; and £200 towards the enlargement of the Warrington training institution. Outstanding grants from this source to the amount of £3940 had been paid, by which 82 schools, which afforded accommodation to 11,053 scholars, had been built or enlarged, and 33 teachers' residences had been completed. Schools in 225 places were received into union with the society. From the general fund there had been granted £2100 to St. Mark's College, and £1500 to Whitelands. The residue of this fund, in which there was increase, had been appropriated to the support of two Westminster training institutions. The state of the society's depository was very flourishing, the receipts for the past year being £7358 l. 7s. 4d., being an increase, as compared with those of the preceding year, of £1000. The report, in conclusion, stated that it was the intention of the committee to continue, according to uniform practice, to apply a portion of the funds towards building schools, whether assisted by the Committee of Council or not. Resolutions in support of the objects of the society were agreed to, after some discussion.

**METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES.**—The annual meeting of this association was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on Monday; Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., M.P., in the chair, supported by Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., Lord Radstock, Viscount Ebrington, M.P., Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Mr. R. A. Slaney, M.P.—The Secretary (Mr. Gatliffe) read the report of the directors, which states that—"The directors have much pleasure in being able to state that a great increase has taken place in the number of the proprietors, and, consequently, in the amount of the capital of the association. The directors believe that this increase is mainly to be attributed to a conviction in the public mind, which all the late statistical reports have served to strengthen, that the amount of comfort and convenience provided in the dwellings of the working-classes has a direct and powerful effect upon their health; and, as in the train of good health follow the desire and capacity of attaining a higher social position, that every individual who finds himself surrounded by improved external circumstances will not only use his best endeavours to maintain this position, but will also attain a higher tone of moral feeling, and, in consequence, become a more useful member of society, and more attached to the system on which the freedom of this nation is constituted and secured. The capital of the association on the 25th March, 1849, was £38,175; and on the 31st March, 1850, £50,075. An increase of £112 3s. has taken place in the amount of receipts from the Pancras-road investment. These receipts will be further increased to the extent of £92 19s., as the directors are enabled to carry out the plan they have found it necessary to adopt of equalising the rents of the different sets of rooms in this building. The experience which has been obtained during the occupancy of this building has proved to your directors that, so far from the dwellings on the third and fourth floors being, as they originally expected, less valuable from the number of steps by which they had to be approached, they are in fact equally, if not more, valuable. The directors, however, feel that they cannot at present carry out this equalisation of rents to its entire extent, in the case of tenants whose occupancy commenced prior to the date on which it was resolved to adopt this measure. Fifty-four changes only have taken place within the twelve months; and there are but three sets of rooms vacant. Out of the sum of £2926 16s. 1d. accrued due on account of rents since the opening of these buildings, £2912 4s. 4d. has been collected, leaving £14 11s. 9d. at the present in arrear and unpaid, only £3 0s. 4d. of which is to be considered as irrecoverable. The population at present amounts to 555, of which 335 are children, and 229 adults. This may be taken as the average population during the year. The number of deaths which have taken place out of this population have been 23; and the directors have great pleasure in stating that, while fever and cholera have been devastating whole districts of the metropolis, not one of either of those diseases has occurred in these buildings, and that only two deaths have taken place from diarrhoea; whereas in Church-lane, Saint Giles's, among a population of about 1100 (that number being nearly double the population of these buildings), twenty-nine deaths from cholera took place within the space of five weeks, viz. in the months of August and September last." The report was adopted.

**LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF TRADE.**—On Wednesday evening the annual general meeting of the members of this Association was held in Exeter Hall; George Cottam, Esq., president, in the chair. The report congratulated the members on the improved and important position the association had attained; on the number of its members, on the confidence reposed in it both by the trading community of the metropolis and many of the manufacturing and provincial towns, and upon its increasing ability to afford to all its supporters the assistance and protection it was established to render. Since November, 1848, subscriptions had been received from 1248 traders, and twenty-three honorary members had been elected. There had been a rapid increase of business in the debt-collecting department. During the year 1849, and up to the 27th instant, 6330 persons were written to for payment of debts due to members, and though the large majority of debts sent in for collection were deemed to be bad, or of a very doubtful character, payments had been obtained amounting to £8013 9s. 9d., in addition to which a considerable sum had, no doubt, been paid to members personally, that through inadvertence or accident had not been notified at the offices. The results of all applications for debts had been registered, thus supplying a timely caution—a valuable information—to subscribers, when credit was required from them. The committee had petitioned in favour of the bill for the improvement of the bankruptcy law and the extension of the jurisdiction of county courts. They had established and continue in friendly correspondence with nearly every trade protection society in the United Kingdom, through the medium of which much useful information was interchanged, the practices and connexions of swindlers were more fully and promptly exposed—traders, both in the metropolis and in the provincial towns, received the earliest intimation of all fraudulent attempts; and thus by means of mutual co-operation much of the important information possessed by each society was made available for the general good of all traders who became their supporters. The balance-sheet extended from November, 1848, to March 31, 1850, and showed an income of £1419 0s. 7d. A small balance remained in the hands of the banker and cashier.

**KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.**—On Tuesday afternoon a quarterly general court of the governors and friends of King's College Hospital was held at the board-room in Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; T. G. Sambrooke, Esq., in the chair. The report for the last quarter showed that on the 1st of January there were 104 patients in the hospital. From that period to Lady-day 289 additional patients were received; making a total of 393. Of this number 260 were discharged cured or relieved, six were found incurable, and three disorderly; 24 died, and 100 remained in the house. The out-patients for the quarter numbered 5011, exclusive of 128 poor married women, who were attended during their confinement at their own homes. The records of the hospital show that since the opening of the charity 12,036 in patients and 143,459 out-patients have been received; making a total of about 155,500.

**St. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.**—A general court of the governors of this corporation was held on Tuesday, by command of the president, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Henry Francis Shaw Lefevre, Esq., treasurer. The court having declared a vacancy in the office of resident apothecary, occasioned by the resignation of the late officer, fixed Thursday, the 20th day of June next, for the election of a successor. It appears that there are at present 200 patients in the hospital, of whom 41 men and 60 women are deemed curable, and 50 men and 49 women are on the incurable list. Under the able care of the physicians, the number of cures effected in the hospital during the last year averaged 60½ per cent.

**THE ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.**—Last week, at the anniversary festival of this excellent institution, established in 1816, at Charing-cross, for relieving the poor of every description labouring under diseases of the eye, it was stated, that since the establishment of the hospital, nearly 78,000 persons had availed themselves of its services. Of these, 1838 persons had been restored to sight by the operations for cataract, and the formation of an artificial pupil. Of the principal operations during 1839, 103 were for cataract, 31 for the formation of an artificial pupil, 144 for squinting, and 161 for various other affections of the eye. Of the 134 operations for cataract and the formation of an artificial pupil, only one operation had failed in effecting the restoration of sight. Mr. Guthrie, the consulting-surgeon of the institution, said that this was the first institution that had set the example of opening its doors to all applicants, irrespective of recommendation; and that, although the plan was open to abuse, it had also its advantages, as would be apparent, when he stated that one person who had been thereby led to avail herself of its services had testified her gratitude for the restoration of her sight, which it had been the means of bestowing, by a bequest to the institution, of £500. (Cheers.) The healths of Mr. Guthrie, the founder, and of Sir John Swinborne, the father of the institution; of Mr. C. G. Guthrie, Mr. Henry Hancock, and Mr. E. Canton, its surgeons; and other toasts followed. It was then announced that the contributions to the festival amounted to a handsome sum, and included donations of £105 from the Corporation of the City of London, £50 from Sir John Swinborne, and £25 from the Earl de Grey.

**THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—MEETING OF THE HIGH-CHURCH PARTY.**—A meeting of clergymen and gentlemen interested in the present state of the education question took place at St. Martin's Hall on Thursday, for the purpose of organising an opposition to the position at present adopted by the Committee of Council on Education, and for electing a committee to take the necessary steps for promoting a strict Church education; the Rev. Doctor Spry, Rector of Saint Marylebone, in the chair. The chairman stated that the objects of this meeting were to revise the proceedings of the committee appointed last year, and the report of that committee would show how far the gentlemen composing it had fulfilled the trust reposed in them, and to what extent they had carried out the objects which they were required to hold in view. The report having been read, several resolutions condemnatory of the proceedings of the National Society and the Committee of Council on Education were agreed to, the speakers especially condemning the management clauses. After some very strong observations from Mr. Denison, Mr. Clarke, and other gentlemen, the meeting separated, after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

**WESLEYAN REFORM.**—A meeting was held at Exeter Hall on Thursday evening, Mr. Gandy, one of the expelled local preachers, in the chair, at which resolutions were passed denouncing the proceedings of the members of the Conference with regard to the expulsion of the different preachers, expressing their sympathy with those expelled, and pledging the meeting to assist in raising a fund of £20,000 to secure a reform in the Wesleyan connexion. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Dunn, Chichester, Coultas, and other expelled ministers and preachers, who expressed their determination to continue the exercise of their functions without regard to their expulsion, the legality of which they denied.

**DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN'S SOCIETY.**—A full attendance of the ladies' committee was held at the institution, Rathbone-place, on Saturday last, when it was arranged that the office should be opened from seven to eight A.M., that the sempstresses may obtain employment on the same day. Tradesmen are seeking hands from the Society, and the supporters of the charity have come to the determination of supporting such shops as remunerate the needlewomen for their labour. Several ladies of distinction have added their names to the list of patronesses, amongst whom are the following:—The Marchioness of Donegall and Downshire, Countesses of Eglington and Eppingham, Viscountesses Castlereagh and Dungannon, Dowager Lady Abinger, Lady E. Baker, Lady Blake, Lady Duckett, Lady Dymoke, Lady Fitz Wygram, Lady Brodie, Lady Morgan, Hon. Mrs. Heathcote, Hon. Mrs. H. Lindsay, Mrs. Byng, &c.

**FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.**—A meeting of the gentry, clergy, and other supporters of the friendly societies, took place on Thursday, at the King's Arms Hotel, Bridge-street, Westminster, for the purpose of adopting measures for protecting such institutions from the destructive effects of bills now before Parliament for reducing the interest upon their investments; the Rev. W. Hodgson in the chair. Resolutions were passed to the effect that it was the opinion of that meeting, that any measure of legislation interfering with the rules and tables of existing friendly societies would be highly prejudicial, and would shake the confidence of the public in them. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the offices in Leadenhall-street, on Thursday; J. Matheson, Esq., M.P., in the chair; when a report was read, which stated that it was only usual to lay the financial position of the company before the proprietors at the annual meeting; but it continued most satisfactory, and such as to warrant the directors in recommending the declaration of a dividend of four per cent. for the half-year just past. The directors have made a tender to Government for the establishment of steam communication with Australia, &c.; which, however, as it involved some arrangements with the East India Company, had not yet been finally decided upon. The report was adopted, and the dividend declared. A special meeting was then held, at which it was resolved that if the Government entered into the contract for the establishment of steam communication with Australia, the capital should be increased from £1,000,000 to £1,500,000 by the issue of new shares, to be rateably distributed amongst the proprietors.

**METROPOLIS INTERMENTS BILL.**—A special general meeting of the Protestant Dissenting deputies was held at the King's Head Tavern, in the Pultry, on Monday, for the consideration of the Government Interments Bill. Mr. John Remington Mills occupied the chair; and, in his opening address, after commenting on those features of the proposed measure which more especially affected the interests of Nonconformists and the principles of Nonconformity, gave an account of the steps taken by the committee to oppose the bill, and of the result of an interview which a deputation from their body had had with Sir George Grey. Messrs. John Wilks, Carlisle, Offer, and other gentlemen next addressed the meeting in condemnation of the bill, declaring themselves to be in no way opposed to the cause of sanitary reform, and yet conceiving themselves bound as Dissenters to oppose a measure fraught, as they believed, with danger to their liberties. The arguments adduced differed little from those put forward at previous meetings. Various resolutions were adopted, recommending an application to the members of the metropolitan boroughs, and other steps in furtherance of the views of the Dissenters. The principal resolution was as follows:—

That this meeting approves of the resolutions of the committee on the Metropolitan Interments Bill passed on the 20th of May, and advertised by them in the public papers, and that such resolution be embodied in a petition to the House of Commons, that the bill may not pass into a law, and that such petition be now signed by the deputies.

**PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY AND BENEVOLENT FUND.**—The managers and trustees of this excellent institution met on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, to elect three annuitants in addition to the 14 already dependent on this charitable establishment, viz. one clerk at £25 per annum, and two widows at £15 per annum each, or three widows, should no clerk offer himself as a candidate. After some preliminary observations from the chairman, Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., the managers proceeded to take votes. The result was—For W. B., 1057 votes, and elected on an annuity of £25 per annum; for A. W.R., 2996 votes, and chosen as an annuitant of £15 per annum; for G. T., 513 votes; for A. B., 1421 votes, and elected at £15 per annum; for H. B., 993 votes; for G. W., 327 votes. After the declaration of the poll, Mr. James Clarke and Mr. Lisson subscribed £10 each annually.

**MASONS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.**—On Tuesday evening a public meeting of masons and others connected with the trade was held at Exeter-hall for the purpose of taking into consideration the present position of this institution, and for disseminating the principles on which it is conducted among the parties chiefly interested in its success. Mr. W. Tite, F.R.S., occupied the chair. A report from the committee of their proceedings since the last annual meeting was read, which, after briefly alluding to the difficulties encountered in the formation of the society, stated, that, as their funded property now amounted to upwards of £300, active operations might be safely commenced, and accordingly it was proposed to have an election of pensioners in July next. The number of subscribers was 140, which was insignificant in proportion to the number of working masons in the metropolis, though large when the short time which the society had existed was taken into consideration. The chairman having explained the objects of the institution, said that the committee were anxious to commence active operations, but they could do nothing until the feeling of the trade in regard to the society had been unequivocally manifested, and, considering the depression under which the building interest had suffered during the last four years, this had been sufficiently exhibited in its favour. This institution did not, like many of a similar character in the metropolis, depend on extraneous assistance, but was supported mainly by the working masons themselves. There were upwards of 2000 men employed in the trade in London, and if only one-third of that number subscribed to its funds, the objects of the institution would be most successfully carried out. As soon as funds were provided, almshouses would be built and numerous pensions granted. All working masons and sculptors not under 55 years of age, who had been ten years in the trade, and who had subscribed for four years to the society, would be eligible for a pension or for admission into the almshouses, and in certain cases provision would

be made for the widows and orphans of members. Resolutions pledging the meeting to assist the objects of the institution in every possible manner were unanimously adopted; and the meeting was addressed by Mr. C. Lushington, M.P., Mr. Joseph Payne, Mr. Godwin, and other gentlemen.

**DECEPTIVE ADVERTISEMENTS.**—Yesterday week, Sir Peter Leurie called the attention of the sitting Alderman to a letter which he had received from Mr. Pattison, of Richmond, Yorkshire, exposing a method of swindling, against which we deem it our duty to put our readers on their guard. It appears that Mr. Pattison saw an advertisement in the *Durham Chronicle*, offering to supply the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for 16s. per annum. He thereupon inclosed 8s. in postage-stamps to the address indicated—"—, news-agent, Farringdon-street, London;" but has not received a single paper. Sir Peter sent Mr. Roe, the summoning officer, to the house in Farringdon-street, who, upon inquiry, found that the advertiser had only a letter-box there, to receive all letters addressed to him, his place of residence being unknown! Our readers will easily see the necessity of ordering the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS through known news-agents.

**"CHURCHING" THE JUDGES.**—On Sunday afternoon this ancient ceremony, which takes place twice a year, namely, on the first Sunday in Easter and Trinity Terms, was observed at St. Paul's Cathedral. The ceremony, which always draws together a large body of people, lost none of its interest. At three o'clock the City Marshal met the Judges at Temple-bar, and escorted them to the Cathedral, where they were met by the Lord Mayor and Corporation. The Judges present were—Sir Thomas Wylde, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir J. T. Coleridge, Sir C. Creswell, Sir William Erle, Sir T. J. Platt, and Sir Edward Vaughan Williams. There were also present the Lord Mayor, Alderman and Sheriff Lawrence; Aldermen Sir Chapman Marshall, Sir George Carroll, W. Hunter, Kelly, Moon, and Carden; Mr. Sheriff Nicholl, the Dean of St. Paul's, several sergeants-at-law, and a large number of the members of the common council. Full choral service was performed; the prayers being chanted by the Rev. Mr. Coward, and the lessons read by the Rev. J. Fovah. The sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. H. Montague Villiers, M.A., rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and canon residentiary of St. Paul's, who selected for his text the 12th verse of the First General Epistle of St. John. At the close of the service, the Judges and the various members of the civic corporation formed a procession and retired from the Cathedral. Much inconvenience and confusion were created by the imperfect arrangements made by the police and the vergers of the Cathedral.

**ENTERTAINMENT TO THE JUDGES BY THE LORD MAYOR.**—On Tuesday the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a grand banquet to the Judges. It has been the custom of the Chief Magistrate to entertain the Judges annually in the long parlour; but, upon the present occasion it became necessary, on account of the numerous invitations to distinguished persons to meet their Lordships, to make preparations upon the most splendid scale in the Egyptian Hall for the banquet, which was supplied in a style that fully supported the high character of the hospitalities of the magistracy. Amongst the company were—the Bishop of Worcester and Mrs. Pepps, Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell and Lady Stratheden, Chief Baron and Lady Pollock, Baron and Lady Parke, Baron and Lady Alderson, Baron and Lady Platt, Sir John and Lady Patteson, Sir J. T. and Lady Coleridge, Sir Wm. and Lady Wightman, Sir John and Lady Talfourd, Sir John and Lady Dodson, the Attorney-General and Lady Jervis, the Queen's Ancient Sergeant and Mrs. Manning, Sir John and Lady Hansler, Sir F. Kelly and Lady Malet, Mr. Swanton, Q.C., Mr. Rogers, Q.C., and Miss Spalding, Mr. Temple, Q.C., Mr. J. Evans, Q.C., Mr. Spence, Q.C., Mr. B. Andrews, Q.C., Sergeant D'Oyley and Mrs. D'Oyley, Sergeant and Mrs. Shee, Sergeant and Mrs. Gaselee, Sergeant and Mrs. Jones, Sergeant and Mrs. Clark Sergeant and Mrs. Kingslake, Sergeant and Mrs. Bellasis, Sergeant and Mrs. Bain, Sergeant and Mrs. Wilkins, Sergeant and Mrs. Channell, Sergeant and Mrs. Dowling, Sergeant and Mrs. Goulburn, Sergeant and Mrs. Thompson, Sergeant and Mrs. Byles, Sergeant and Mrs. Wallinger, Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., and Mrs. Thompson, &c. About 360 sat down to dinner.

**THE TRINITY-HOUSE BRETHREN.**—On Monday last (Trinity Monday), at eleven o'clock, his Grace the Duke of Wellington and the elder brethren assembled at the Trinity House, Tower-hill, and proceeded in walking procession to the Tower Wharf, where they embarked on board the Trinity-House barge. The procession, as it moved down the river, was saluted at numerous points by discharges of cannon; the shipping, &c., hoisting their colours. Off Deptford was moored the Trinity yacht, gaily decorated with the flags of all nations. The procession debarked at St. George's-stairs, Deptford, and, proceeding to the Hospital, the election of officers took place, his Grace the Duke of Wellington being elected master of the corporation. At the conclusion of the ceremony the loving cup was passed. The public were admitted to the hall, and biscuits distributed. The brethren, after attending Divine service at St. Nicholas's church, Deptford, returned to their house at Tower-hill, where a grand banquet was given. One of the customs observed on this annual meeting is that of the master of the corporation presenting the handsomest young lady in Trinity-Hall with a splendid bouquet of flowers. On the present occasion his Grace the Duke of Wellington bestowed the bouquet on the daughter of Mr. Wilcox, the master shipwright of Deptford Dockyard, Miss Annette Wilcox, when the noble and illustrious master most courteously shook hands with the fair object of his devotion.

**TESTIMONIAL TO WILLIAM PAYNE, ESQ., CORONER FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.**—On Monday, this superb tribute was presented to Mr. Payne, in acknowledgment of his important services as a meritorious civic officer, especially in reviving the ancient public investigation into the origin of fires. The testimonial consists of a large and superb oval badge, bearing Mr. Payne's arms, set with brilliants, to be worn as a dress jewel, suspended by a gold chain; it has been ably executed by Mr. Walton, Ludgate-hill, and is of about 300 guineas value.

**REPRESENTATION OF FINSBURY.**—T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. for Finsbury, has addressed a letter to the chairman of the Kent Hotel Committee, Brownlow-street, in which, after adverting to the proceedings at certain private meetings of a few of his constituents, over which Mr. Griffiths (the chairman) presided, he pleads ill health in excuse for his recent absence from Parliament. The hon. member adds, that should the opinions of his medical attendants and his own anticipation of returning health be doomed to disappointment, he shall not require any appeal from any portion of those who have five times honoured him by returning him to Parliament, as to the course which his own honour, as well as their interests, will demand at his hands.

**GENERAL POST-OFFICE.**—The office at Spital, in Lincolnshire, will be closed for money order business on and after the 1st inst. (this day). Any money order issued upon that office, but not paid previous to the 1st June, must be transmitted to this department, with a request for transfer of payment to some other office.

**St. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, ISLINGTON.**—The grand ceremony of pontifical vesters was celebrated in this church on last (Trinity) Sunday, by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman. His Lordship, in full canonicals, entered the church at half-past seven, and was conducted in procession to the high altar, and immediately vesters began. His Lordship delivered an eloquent sermon, comprising an elaborate exposition of the Catholic doctrine of the Trinity.

**ALARMING FIRE AND EXPLOSION.**—On Sunday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a fire, succeeded by a terrific explosion of combustibles, broke out in the premises belonging to Messrs. Freeman, Roe, and Hanson, hydraulic and gas engineers, 70, Strand, facing the entrance to the Adelphi Theatre. The disaster originated in the third floor front from the following cause:—A number of railway signal lights had been deposited in that part of the building, on account of its being considered the most secure from fire; the sun, however, having set upon the windows, its rays were concentrated upon one of the tin packages containing a variety of the signal lights, and the consequence was that it became so hot as to cause the contents to explode. The engines attended, and the firemen set to work. Whilst they were so employed another explosion took place. The firemen eventually succeeded in confining the fire to the top part of the premises, which was burnt out, and the whole of the lower floors severely damaged by water. Messrs. Simpkins' printing-office and the Society of Arts Exhibition at the rear fortunately received not the least injury.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, May 25: males, 676; females, 666—total, 1342. Deaths during the same period: males, 459; females, 477—total, 866. The return shows that the number of deaths is still below the average corrected for increase of population, though it almost exactly coincides with the average if taken without such correction. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years, 1840—9, the deaths rose by nearly constant progression from 795 in the first year to 979 in 1848; the average, with an addition for present population, is 944, compared with which, the number returned last week shows a decrease of 78. The deaths included in the zymotic or epidemic class amount, in the present return, to 156; the corrected average is 196. Of special epidemics, small-pox was fatal to six children and two adults; scarlatina to thirteen; both diseases, but particularly the latter, showing a less mortality than usual. Measles destroyed twenty-three children, and a man of 35 years, who, according to medical certificate, died of "measles (7 days), typhus (5 days)," whooping-cough 35 children: these diseases at present do not vary much from the average. 11 persons died of diarrhoea. In the notes appended it appears that in a house in Chandos-street, visited by Mr. Leonard, the refuse of fish is kept till the smell is intolerable, and the air is so vitiated that some of the inmates have diarrhoea, and have suffered during the last two months from the complaint. Thirty-two persons died of typhus, which is still less than the average, but exhibits a slight tendency to increase. A young boy died of intermittent fever. Twelve women died of child-bearing, in six of whom death is ascribed to puerperal fever. Diseases of the respiratory organs, exclusive of consumption, numbered in the last week 138, being more than have occurred usually at this season of the year—the average is 112. Consumption carried off 125 persons; it fluctuated in the corresponding weeks of 1840—49 between 103 deaths and 163. In the case of a lime-porter, who died at the age of 50, this disease was produced by the irritation of lime-dust, to which he was exposed in his occupation. The deaths of two women are recorded as the direct results of intemperance; and, besides these, a blacksmith hanged himself in a state of mind clouded by intemperance; and a clerk, aged 24 years, drowned himself "in temporary insanity brought on by excessive drinking." The classification of deaths in public institutions shows that 66 deaths were registered as having occurred in workhouses, 50 in hospitals, six in lunatic asylums, and four in the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—The mean daily reading of the barometer in the week was 29.486 inches. The mean temperature was 55 degrees 5 minutes, and was rather higher than the average of the same week in seven years. On Tuesday the mean temperature was 6 degrees above the average of the same day; on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday it was more than 1 degree below it.





"VOLTIGEUR," THE WINNER OF THE DERBY STAKES, 1850

## EPSOM RACES.

ONCE in every twelvemonths, London, that sedate city, that most circumspect, diligent, and decorous of capitals, by especial convention of Parliament, and general social compact declared at the beginning of each year in almanacks, diaries, and such-like manuals of reference, gives sobriety to the winds, and rushes into a passion of revelry with the abandon of an Italian carnival, or an ancient Roman saturnalia. Regularly as the return of a Derby Day, the marble men of her *penetralia*—her lanes, and courts, and alleys, her East-end Antonios and Shylocks, are possessed as with some new Promethean fire. For once in the twelve moons their internal spirit cuts a caper, and their outward mortalities are bedight in most admired disorder. Behold them, even from sunrise till murky night, provoking by every succulent means and appliance a desperate glee, more akin to madness than mirth; and sung, and said, and stereotyped the pageant has been, till all its incidents are as familiar as household words. They have even been anticipated by the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, in metre something of this sort:—

Beggars and vagabonds, blind, lame, and sturdy;  
Minstrels and singers, with their various airs—  
The pipe, the tabor, and the hurdy-gurdy;  
Jugglers and mountebanks, with apes and bears,  
Continued, from the first day to the third day,  
An uproar like ten thousand Smithfield fairs.  
There were wild beasts, and foreign birds and creatures,  
And Jews and foreigners, with foreign features.

Therefore shall the annual narrative for the nonce be "more honoured in the breach than the observance;" and, as a substitute, some random recollections may be acceptable—rambling reminiscences of notabilities whose fortunes were interwoven with bygone Derbys, but who now are seen no more—together with some passing glimpses at those who still "strut their hour."

## REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF THE RING.

Olympiace—premia palmas.

"Legging" is, probably, coeval with the practice of racing, dating from the Olympiads. The Greek play-wrights give it a turn, and the Roman satirists denounce it as one of the social epidemics of their time. Professional betting is one of the elements of that British pastime known as the Turf. At what period it was first organised is in some obscurity; the means whereby it lives are simple enough—the follies of mankind.

Horse-racing, if ever it existed as a sport, if ever it was pursued in the spirit

which leads men to the cover side and to the autumn stubble, is so no longer. Holiday parties, indeed, frequent race meetings, but wholly unconnected with the matter at issue—

Spectatur veniunt—veniunt spectantur.

Out of the course and the ring there has been an institution formed, upon which is bestowed the name of the Turf—sympathising with the national taste, and symbolical of the national character. Its properties are popular, and, so to speak, chivalrous; its peculiarities, combinations of boon pleasure and subtle profit. These are materials not likely to be overlooked by those for whom life is "the royal game of goose." The economy of civilization affords no such proofs of the axiom "Truth is stranger than fiction" as are to be found in the career of persons that within the present century have adopted "legging" as a profession. There are startling passages in the "Mysteries of Paris" and "Monte Christo;" but there are members of the ring, to be seen twice a week at Tattersall's during the season, whose adventures would put the heroes of Dumas and Sue out of interest and account—even as champagne exceedeth in quality the flavour of ginger-beer. Without assigning to the muse of France exaggeration as a prevailing figure of speech, it may be assumed for John Bull, that his style is the reverse of florid. He depreciates in description—as a rule.

Supply is the consequence, not the cause of demand. It was not till money might be had for the making—scientifically—on the race-course, that the society



of Legs was instituted. They are *ephemera* that were first observed early in the nineteenth century. "As it is probable that we are in reality much more indebted for our partial reformation in expression and sentiment to the portraiture of our forefathers in their hours of excess as depicted in the high-fed rollicking days of Tom Jones and Count Fathom, rather than to any more serious appeal in print; so it is possible for the reflective youth of the next, if not the present, age, to cull a moral from an untrammelled sketch of living characters in this not over-fastidious era of Turf and Race." Thus one wrote well calculated to give an opinion on such a point, and when experience proffers its lore for our learning "fas est doceri."

The writer's personal acquaintance with the ring ranges over some five-and-twenty years; and it is a place where a good deal may be picked up in a quarter of a century. Though Crockford was the first Napoleon of the realms of racing, his advent was anticipated by men of an exquisite wit. Crutch Robinson and Jim Bland were not to be sneezed at. Both have for some years been gathered to their fathers, and *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* is a right Christian axiom. Nevertheless, it may be lawful to transfer what has already been written. Crutch, then, lived, when his fortunes were in their mellow autumn, on the confines of Cheshire. "A more domineering, uncouth being than this sporting cripple," says his biographer, "could not be encountered, even in a county rather famed for such characters; and to see an old man, disabled from the use of his limbs, and blanched by time, shouting out his odds, and dealing in the lowest bitter sarcasm and racing slang, either mounted on a four-legged brute as rough as himself, or leaning on his trusty crutch in the midst of the crushing throng, was an irreverent and revolting sight, even in the motley scene wherein he figured. In a dialect of true Tim Bobbinish accent, the halting old "Leg" added a sneer and surly importance of manner peculiarly his own." A sample of his style would not be out of the way. The conversation turned upon certain members of the profession who did not rule high in Crutch's good graces. "They are a queer lot," remarked I, in half soliloquy. "Queer," replied my amiable colloquist of the crutch; "I see a rum set in my day of one sort or another, for I can just remember Dan Dawson and Co., but those beat all calculation. Do you know the French for a barrel-organ?" "I confess I do not," replied I. "Nor I neither," said he; "nor is there one man in ten score as knows it; but them chaps does, and the Greek too, for the matter of that."

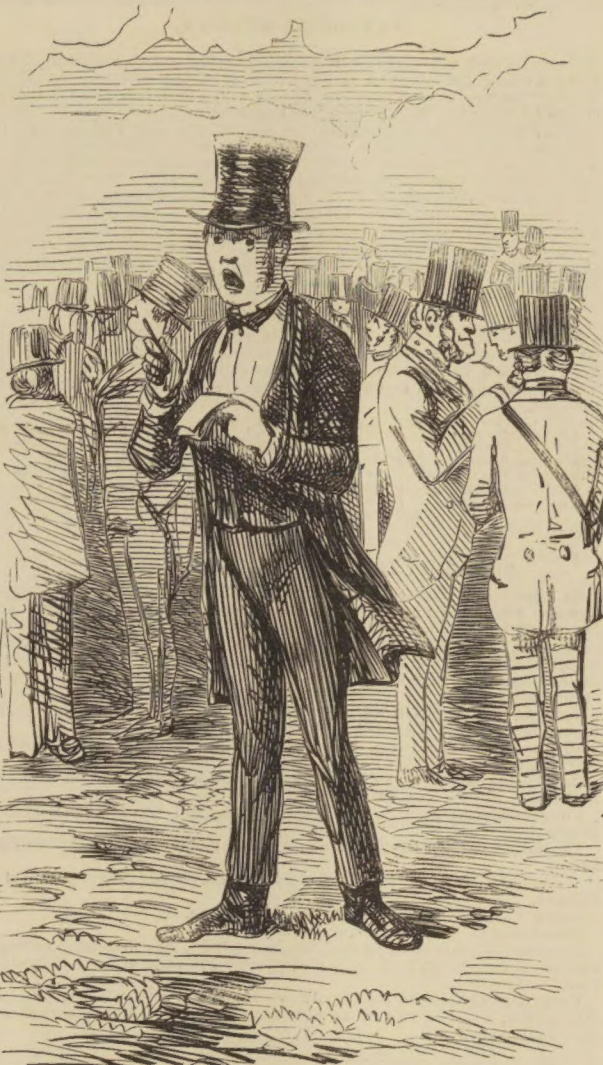
Jim Bland—as his patronymic went in the profession—had a noble house in Piccadilly, and drove his phaeton. He was one of the old school of "Legs"—wore top-boots, green coats, party-coloured chokers, and his arms up to the elbows in his pockets. His face was an index to a dark volume, and his smile a thing to make the heart quake. He, too, "could just remember Dan Dawson," no doubt; and the recollection could have brought him little ease. His system was to go for every point of the odds, arithmetical, physical, moral, and immoral. He received his bets wheresoever he won them, and *paid in town*; taking the off-chances of the journey and the interval as so many "pulls" against his creditor. He especially esteemed laying a "pony" on each of the animals in a match. He took care that his men were of the right sort, so that he was sure to receive; and there was always the possibility of a wrangle, or, at the worst, there was retelling a part "on account." Old Jimmy's "cut" was that comment on the portraits of Abershaw and Turpin, and the like worthies of the road, in the palmy days of the highway.

These men were, however, "small deer" compared with the representatives of the ring in more modern times. Mr. Gully, who began his career in a ring of another sort, thence won his way to the arena of Stephen's. Messrs. Harry Hill, Pedley, O'Brien, Hargraves, Clark, Justice, Clowes, Ephraim and Jos. Bond, Scott, Higgins, *cum multis*, were and are heavy betterers round—book makers for tens of thousands. Robinson and Bland are sketched in outline, merely to show the stuff whereof the common "Leg" is compounded; but the ring has its commissioners, as among the names quoted above *currente calamo*, who, if the *ultra*-particular will not permit us to style "good men," are, at all events, in their calling "true." But, beyond this allusion, the present notice of the circle must be confined to its two bright particular stars—Crockford, whose ray has set, and Davis, whose beams now blaze with an almost intolerable splendour.

First of the train, we sing of "Crocky." Haply, the reader asks, "didst know him?" We reply, "Excellent well: he was a fishmonger." He began his career with a stall which once stood hard by the spot whereon is now situated the office of the journal in which this record is written. Thence, by steps slow but sure, he won his way westward even unto that palace which still arrests the eye (albeit, shorn of its *prestige*) as you look from Piccadilly adown St. James's-street. This gorgeous temple—this imperial "*decensus Avernus*"—was scarce completed ere it became a focus for the most tremendous play ever known in this "tight little island." A few brief years sped on, and the enchanter who raised it was the Midas of modern days. Anon—ever looking to extend his speculations—he turned his steps towards Newmarket, where, at a wave of his wand—

Yes, ready money is Aladdin's lamp—

there sprang up a second edition, upon a smaller scale, of the great metropolitan "club," as men—hell, as gods—called it. Thus, you will perceive, for the gudgeon which escaped his Scylla in town, he had a snug little Charybdis in the country. And all this was done by one whose outward man was the ideal of mental and physical feebleness. His best pace was something between a shuffle and a slide, and his best got-up expression a half sickly, half sceptic stare. "His cheeks," according to a notice of him which appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany*, "appeared whitened and flabby, through constant night-work. His hands were entirely without knuckles, soft as raw veal, and as white as paper; whilst his large, flexible mouth was stuffed with 'dead men's bones'—his teeth being all false, and visibly socketed with his darling metal." Like the majority of those



SKETCH IN THE RING.—"I'LL BET AGAINST CLINCHER."

who have taken a lead in his way of life, Crockford was possessed of a marvellous memory. I will not say he could not put the bets he laid to paper, but I can safely assert I never saw him do so. He would sit upon a table at midnight in the rooms at Doncaster, and cry "Done" to offers to back horses from ten points of the compass at the same moment, and straightway commit them to memory. And what a sight it was to see him seated for a "settling;" his fins—for his hands were fins, not ordinary sets of fingers—stuffed with thousand pound notes, and his coffin coldness of eye as he surveyed the harvest before him. Like most playmen, too, he had his system: which was to lay long odds against double, or triple, or quadruple—or quintuple events. Perhaps this is the philosopher's stone of chance after all; it did marvels—it might be said millions, for him, and has been adopted by his great successor. He died and left a colossal fortune as his epitaph; his death was sudden: had a longer sojourn been permitted him, peradventure the case might have been reversed. In latter years he took to keeping race-horses, a course which, as regards ultimate ruin, is only a question of time. Twenty thousand a year supports a small establishment without being very sensibly affected by it; a regular stud, so and so many years, and *millionaires* go to the Bench. It is singular, with this fact ever before their

senses—the fact, indeed, whereon "they live and move, and have their being"—that a stud is the rock on which your "Leg" is passionately prone to split. What wrecked Nimrod's "Yorkshire footman," who once set before the north country a type of the *ménage* of Sardanapalus? What jeopardised the chance of the whilom member for Pontefract?

Where's —? dished: where — and —? diddled.

Ratan brought Crockford to a premature grave; a team would have broken his fortune first, and his heart after.

Mr. Davies now calls for our attention:—

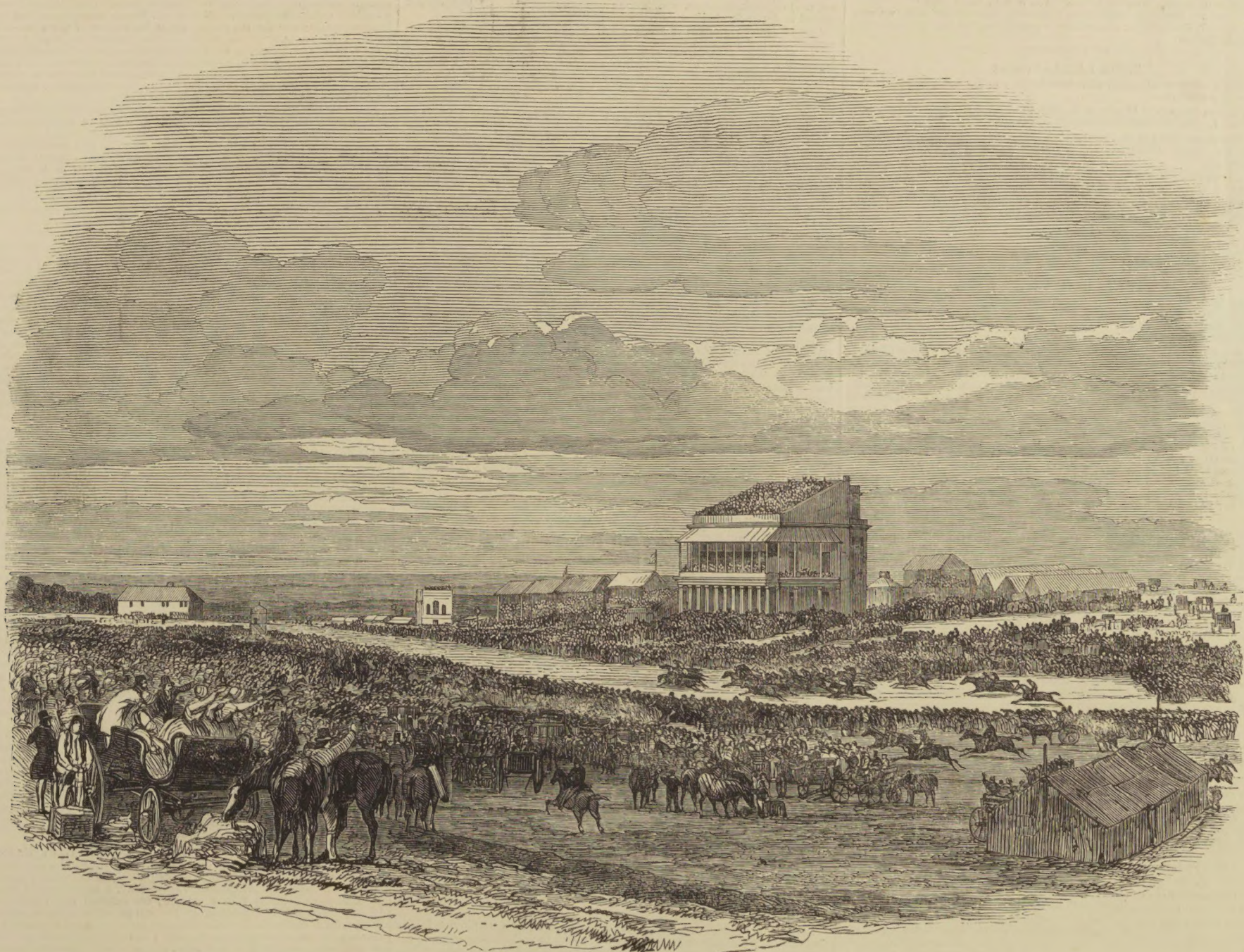
Is it a Stentor that I see before me?

A few years ago—some five or six at most—a young man of quiet demeanour, without any characteristic beyond his class, that of a working-carpenter, was employed upon some repairs in progress at the Jockey Club Rooms, at Newmarket. "Example," says the proverb, "is far beyond precept." Everybody, everything he saw about him was betting; so he betook him to the Heath, and tried his hand at the common craft. The essay prospered, and, as a most natural consequence, the essayist relinquished the labour of the hand for the planning of the head. The age of miracles is past, or it would have been conclusive how this "fortunate youth" came by his luck. As it is, men look on and wonder—not without awe; as for me,

I tremble as I scribble, 'pon my soul!

Hardly had Mr. Davies taken his degree as a Master of Arts—in the Ring—than Fortune gave him one of those crochety turns for which she is proverbial. He betted half a score or more of thousands against an animal for a handicap at Newmarket, which came in first; and the general opinion was that he would go off next. But no such thing: up goes Davies to town by the electric telegraph, and down he comes again with a sheaf of sparkling, crisp thousand-pound notes, fresh from the Bank, and as big as your portmanteau. This did his business—not according to the vulgar meaning of the phrase, but "it made a man of him;" such a man as the world had never seen before, and, very probably, as it never had expected to lay eyes on. It takes a good deal of "brass" to make a "leg" of the ordinary ring standard; but Davies has a soul above such "buttons." His predecessors, his contemporaries, were content to exchange parole undertakings with their customers. Davies said, "My word is worth your gold: give me your cash, and I'll give you my credit." Now, what do you think is the upshot of it? People pay this phenomenon of figures—this wizard of ways and means—the bets that they may possibly lose, for the privilege of his promise to receive, should they certainly win, what he may probably pay. You don't comprehend me? Well, I don't wonder at it. We'll try again. Mr. Davies will lay the odds against any horse in any race to any amount; that is to say, he gives his promise to pay some thirty or forty thousand pounds should two horses win two particular races, receiving money down, £50 from the taker. Looking at the amounts, we should be more prepared to expect the deposit to be required on the part of the speculator in the thousands, while the tick might be accorded to the tens. It is understood, that is to say, it is in everybody's mouth, that he betted Mr. George Payne, a member of the Jockey Club, £30,000 to £50 that Mounseer did not win the Chester Cup and Bolingbroke the Derby. When the first event of the two came off I wonder did I sleep without rocking? These double events have resulted rather awkwardly since Crocky's time. Had the fishmonger seen the same horse win the Derby and St. Leger in one year, and the performance repeated th following season, it would have posed his speculations. But he died before the ominous cries of Surplice and the Flying Dutchman.

The better to imagine the presence of the "Leviathan of the ring," as the sporting journals delight to term our hero—suppose it to be some ten minutes past two o'clock p.m. of Wednesday last; scene Epsom Downs. It is the Derby Day! The million are in Surrey; they strew the greensward of Banstead as the leaves clothe Vallambrosa. Behold, the din of myriads rising fast and furious around—while above all, like Koenig's horn in Jullien's concerts, there is heard one pair of human lungs repeating the cabalistic call "I'll lay four to one against Bowlbrook; I'll bet 5 to 1 against Miljew; I'll lay 5 to 1 against Pittsford; I'll bet 7 to 1 against Niggur. I'll lay &c., &c., &c., against Voltigur, Nutshell, Ghillie Callum, Cariboo, oo, oo, &c., &c., &c., &c." That's Mr. Davis, with a dapper little satin tie around his vocal culverin, and a hat with the tiniest of brims covering his Californian *caput*. He never tires, calling unceasingly the prices he is prepared to pay—that is to say, offer—passing perpetually inside the rails of the ring, as doth the lion at the Zoological Gardens behind the bars of his cage. In his gripe a bookling and morsel of pencil "seem as in mockery set." He needs no adventitious aids of memory. He wagers away tens—hundreds—thousands—tens of thousands—till you get to logarithms, and books them all in the ledger (the Leger?) of his brain. The human flood is tossed as the ocean by the hurricane. A cry splits the eager rear....."They're off! they're off! Here they come! Now for the Corner. Where's Bolingbroke? Where's Mildeu? Where's Clincher? What's they? A race for a Derby? It's a preparatory canter for a Leather Plate!".....A great day is it for the fielders: Voltigur, nominally at 25 to 1, wins by a length, with Pittsford next him! Mr. Davies, lay this Olympic unction to your heart. The turf is for you to make hay on. The first Newmarket ticket can't distinguish between the pretensions of first-class racehorses and fifth-class Platers. Bolingbroke came with the *prestige* of being the *pot* of one of the leading stables at the Elis of the modern world; Mildeu is introduced to public patronage on the assurance of a trial that would have won half the Derbys of the century. Neither



EPSOM.—THE RACE FOR "THE DERBY STAKES."



could "live" with animals that we shall see handicapp'd, before the year's out at weight for needs.

#### MR. DAVIES, THE LEVIATHAN BETTING-MAN.

(From another Correspondent.)

In our Sketch on the Course, the reader will recognise a well-known member of the ring. The sketch, intended for Mr. William Davies, is in accordance with the comic pencil of the artist, Mr. Leach; and, though a little *outré*, is a good representation.

In fact, the subject of this notice—Mr. William Davies—is now mostly and justly so denominated "the leader of the betting-ring," and the sensation created amongst the sporting fraternity on his appearance in that mystic circle, is such as that of the celebrated Rothschild was wont to cause on the Stock Exchange in days of yore, "when George the Third was King." Mr. Davies has been the sole unaided and unassisted architect of his own fortune; gifted with a clear head and quick perception, calculating mind, and most retentive memory, he has undoubtedly turned those natural endowments to the very best advantage, and he now shines forth in the sporting hemisphere as a "star" of no common magnitude; his unassuming deportment and unwavering probity of conduct during his career on the turf (as yet little more than eight years), have earned for him "golden opinions" in every sense of the word. Mr. Davies is of Welsh extraction, though he himself is a native of London, and was born, as we have been informed, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

It is not many years since Mr. Davies was an *employee* in Mr. Cabbitt's extensive establishment in the Gray's Inn-road, and such so rapid has been the rise of this favoured child of Fortune. Mr. Davies is about 35 years of age, of the middle size, and of slender make. There is nothing striking in his appearance; but the eye, that index of the mind, would give assurance to the observer that the head was "screwed on the right way." It must be in the recollection of the majority of our readers, that, some years since, the celebrated Crookford was the Leviathan of the ring—the "triton of the minnows" at Tattersall's and at every race-house of celebrity in the kingdom. That veteran and sagacious "turfiger," now some years consigned to his kindred earth, and Mr. Davies, have pursued the same system of betting, namely, laying the odds again the horses all round, and thereby standing to win upon the outsiders, and lose should the cracks be victorious. But Mr. Davies has far exceeded his predecessor in the magnitude of his wagers. Seldom, indeed, was Crookford known to stand more than £7000 or £8000 on any particular horse; but no later than Friday week Mr. Davies laid £30,000 to £1000 against Lord Exeter's Nutsell winning the Derby, and at the same time he offered to lay £40,000 to £1000 against Lord Eglington's Mavors. Mr. Davies, besides being a "standing dish" at Tattersall's, has what are termed "lists" posted at two sporting houses, where he lays the market odds from half-a-sovereign to "half-a-plum." At these places he issues tickets, on receiving ready-cash deposits, whereby he undertakes to pay the day after the race, should the card turn up a trump, and such is the confidence placed in him by the public in general (we mean those dabblers, who speculate in small sums, varying from 10s. to £5), that in this latter department of his sporting avocation alone it is calculated upwards of £300,000 per annum is staked in his hands. As a good mark and a safe man he ranks highest on the turf. Whether he loses £10,000 or £10, to him 'tis all the same; there is no postponement—"no long-winded bills, but the H. M. D. on the spot." As an example, we may mention one instance out of many that came under our own observation. At Newmarket, in 1848, he laid Lord Enfield, M.P., formerly the Hon. Colonel Byng, £12,000 to £1000 that Mr. Crawford's Cur did not win the "Cesarewitch" stakes. The Cur won, and the next morning Mr. Davies walked into the ring, and before he received one farthing of what he himself had won, he handed the noble Lord twelve notes of £1000 each, fresh and crisp from the Bank of England. It may be supposed that Mr. Davies bets on what is termed "commission" for others; that is altogether a mistake; in fact it would be impossible for him to do so, as commissioners back horses to win, which Mr. Davies never does, save on rare occasions. Again Mr. Davies never hedges, *i. e.* getting out of a horse against whom he may have laid long odds, by backing him at a later period. By the Epom "Derby" of last year Mr. Davies lost £9000, when the Flying Dutchman won after a severe struggle with Hotspur, a little half-bred, whose movements were greatly accelerated by the then heavy state of the ground. Had the latter been the victor, Mr. Davies would have pocketed £33,000. Mr. Davies has laid some very extraordinary wagers on what are termed "double events." For instance, some time previous to the race for the last Chester Cup, he laid Mr. George Payne £20,000 to £50 against Mounseer winning that race and Bolingbroke the Derby. In the 1849 Derby he laid Mr. G. Watts £15,000 to £10 against his horse Mogador winning the Metropolitan Handicap at Epsom and Chatterer the Derby. Recently he laid £30,000 to £1000 against Cheerful winning the Metropolitan, and Bolingbroke the Derby; and, moreover, posted the money (or, as he facetiously termed it, the *California*). Many ill-natured people indulge in the speculation of the denial of this sporting "Monarch of the Ring," but that we consider altogether beyond the range of probability, whilst he has such an extensive command of ready-money cash as it is well known he has. 'Tis strange, but not more so than true, that Mr. Davies knows nothing whatever of a horse—of his good or bad points, and cares nothing about stable secrets, but bets his money against horses entirely on the strength of his own judgment.

Mr. Davies has one great point in his favour—his temper is imperturbable; losses do not depress him, neither do winnings elevate him; the frowns of Fate or the smiles of Fortune are alike to him. *Non mente quati solitudo.*

In opposition to rumours which have frequently reached our ears, we may observe that Mr. Davies is not of the Hebrew persuasion, but is a member of the Established Church.

#### EPSOM RACES.—TUESDAY.

The racing commenced shortly after two o'clock, and finished about five. The following is a return:—

The CRAVEN STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 40 added.—Mr. Rolt's Collingwood (Flatman), 1. Mr. Powney's Kathleen (Holloway), 2.

The WOODCOTE STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. J. Clarke's Mariborough Buck (Whitehouse), 1. Duke of Richmond's Buckhound, (Kitchener), 2.

The MANOR STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 35 added.—Sir G. Heathcote's c. by Gladiator (R. Sherwood), 1. Hon. S. Herbert's Radulphus (Sly), 2.

The HORTON STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. Howard's Aristocrat (Holloway), 1. Mr. T. King's Hasta (H. Goater), 2.

#### WEDNESDAY.

The TOWN PLATE of 50 sovs.—Mr. Osbaldeston's Joe O'Sot (F. Butler), 1. Hon. S. Herbert's Radulphus, (Sly), 2.

#### The DERBY STAKES of 50 sovs each.

Lord Zetland's Voltigeur .. .. . (J. Marson), 1  
Mr. H. Hill's Pitford .. .. . (A. Day), 2  
Lord Airlie's Clincher .. .. . (F. Butler), 3  
Mr. Gratwicke's Nigger .. .. . (Flatman), 4

The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Ford's Penang (R. Sly); Mr. W. Edward's Bolingbroke (J. Robinson); Captain Bastard's Mildew (Bartholomew); Mr. Hunsley's Royal Hart (Simpson); Mr. Gannon's Delecon (J. Sharp); Mr. Gurney's St. Fabian (H. Pettit); Mr. Greville's Cariboo (S. Rogers); Mr. Davidson's Charley (Abrahams); Mr. Melkiam's The Italian (Templeman); Lord Exeter's Nutsell (Norman); Mr. Lister's The Knight of Gwynne (Dockery); Count Bathyan's Valentine (Crouch); Duke of Richmond's Ghillie Callum (S. Mann); Mr. Merry's Brenne (P. Prince); Lord Eglington's Mavors (Marlow); Major Martin's The Swede (W. Abdale); Lord Disney's Captain Grant (D. Wynne); Mr. Moseley's Alonzo (Whitehouse); Sir G. Heathcote's Dark Susan c. (Ralph Sherwood); Mr. S. Herbert's Nutsell (H. Edwards).

Betting at starting: 7 to 2 agst Clincher; 9 to 2 agst Mildew; 5 to 1 agst Bolingbroke; 6 to 1 agst The Nigger; 12 to 1 agst Pitford; 16 to 1 agst Voltigeur; 20 to 1 agst Delecon; 33 to 1 agst Nutsell; 40 to 1 agst The Italian; 40 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum; 50 to 1 agst The Swede; and 1000 to 1 agst any other.

Penang and Delecon got away together, and, with the Nigger, Mildew, the Swede, and Ghillie Callum laid up, Voltigeur next, in company with Clincher, cut out the work to the mile-post, where Penang died away. Delecon went on with the running at good pace, followed in rotation by Mildew, the Swede, and the Nigger, Ghillie Callum, Clincher, and Voltigeur remaining in their original positions. They went on thus to the road, where Delecon was beaten, and Mildew took the lead, Clincher and the Nigger waiting on him. Ghillie Callum and Cariboo next, and Pitford, who laid off for the first half-mile, well up. Mildew was beaten at the distance, and Voltigeur and Clincher then singled themselves out, the former taking the lead opposite the stand, and running home a very easy winner by a length; Pitford, who came opposite the stand, beating Clincher for the second money by half a length. The Nigger fourth, Mildew fifth, and Ghillie Callum sixth. Mavors laid forward in the early part of the race, but broke down at the turn, and was not persevered with. The race was run in 2 min. 50 sec.

The CAREW STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. Hornsby's The Old Fox (Hornsby, jun.), 1. Mr. H. Hill's Equiria (Maton), 2.

The BURG STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. Hobson's Laundrymaid (Hornsby), 1. Mr. Hayter's the Handsome Doe (H. Goater), 2.

#### THURSDAY

Was as complete an "off" day as could well be conceived, the sport being indifferent, the betting flat, and the attendance thin; the few who were tempted by the fineness of the weather to repeat their visit, finding little to stimulate them in the racing, turned their attention to the Oaks, for which about sixteen are expected to run. Tingle is scratched. The following is a return of the racing:—

The EPOM FOUR YEAR OLD STAKES of £50 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Quasimodo (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Carew's Normanton (J. Marson), 2.

The DURDANS STAKES of 10 sovs each, 50 added.—Mr. Bingley's Christiana (Thick), 1. Mr. Roberts's Heroine (E. Sharp), 2.

The GRAND STAND PLATE of 200 sovs, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each.—Mr. Humphries's Escape (Charlton), 1. Duke of Richmond's Jelly Fish (Kitchener), 2.

The NONSUCH STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Lord Clifden's Beaufort (G. Brown), 1. Mr. Gyles's Solomon (Holloway), 2.

The COBHAM STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Howard's Aristocrat (Holloway), 1. Mr. Farnby's My Mary (F. Bell), 2.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The ensuing week will be a lively one with all the sporting classes, although it may lack the excitement produced by the defeat of all the favourites on Epsom Downs. Business will commence on Monday with a little race meeting at Wye. On the following day the "Settling" will take place at the Corner; it will be enormously heavy, and lucky will be the winner who gets paid in full. On Wednesday a promising-looking meeting on paper will commence at Newton; on which day also will come off the first R. T. Y. C. sailing match, and the great fight for the championship between Bendigo and Paddock. That valiant corps the North Herts Yeomanry will have some flat-racing on Thursday; and on Friday the Mersey Yacht Club regatta will take place. The cricketers' register includes a match at Lord's on Monday, between nine of the ground, with Box and Wisden given, and fifteen amateurs of Middlesex; and the return match on Thursday at the Oval, between Surrey and Middlesex; matches will also be played at the Surrey ground on Wednesday and Thursday.

#### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The five leading Derby favourites were backed in excellent quarters, Bolingbroke looking most like a winner, but all "firm," as they say in the City. Nutsell, Delecon, Ghillie Callum, and Captain Grant were also in favour, but Italian, Mavors, and Blarney received the *coup de grace*. Nothing done on the Oaks.

DERBY.		
4 to 1 agst Bolingbroke	25 to 1 agst Nutsell	1000 to 15 agst St. Fabian (t)
6 to 1 Mildew	25 to 1 Ghillie Callum	1000 to 15 The Swede (t)
13 to 2 Clincher	30 to 1 Delecon	1000 to 15 Alonzo (t)
15 to 2 The Nigger (t)	40 to 1 Capt. Grant (t)	1000 to 10 The Italian
8 to 1 Pitford (t)	50 to 1 Cariboo	1000 to 10 Mavors
15 to 1 Voltigeur	50 to 1 Brenne (t)	1000 to 10 Blarney
1000 to 10 agst Castanero and Valentine		

#### SUMMER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES, 1850.

On Thursday morning the Judges of the several Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer assembled in the Exchequer Chamber, Westminster Hall, for the purpose of arranging and determining the several Circuits upon which they will respectively proceed to hold the ensuing Summer Assize of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery, in and for the several counties throughout England and Wales, when the following arrangements were finally determined on:—

NORFOLK.—The Right Hon. Lord Campbell, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench; and the Hon. Mr. Justice Williams.

MIDDLESEX.—The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wilde, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and the Hon. Mr. Baron Platt.

HOME.—The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Knt., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and the Hon. Chief Justice Erie.

NORTHERN.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Wightman and the Hon. Mr. Justice Cresswell.

OXFORD.—The Right Hon. Mr. Baron Alderson and the Hon. Mr. Justice Paterson.

WESTERN.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge and the Hon. Mr. Justice Talford.

SOUTH WALES.—The Right Hon. Mr. Baron Parke.

NORTH WALES.—The Hon. Mr. Baron Rolfe.

CHESTER.—Mr. Baron Parke and Mr. Baron Rolfe, after proceeding through their respective Circuits in Wales, will meet at Chester, and hold the Assizes for the city and county.

VACATION JUDGE.—The Hon Mr. Justice Maule will remain in town, and sit at Chambers, in Serjeant's Inn, as Vacation Judge, during the absence of the other Judges on Circuit.

#### IRELAND.

The *Cork Examiner* contains an authorised statement to the effect that her Majesty and the Prince Consort have been pleased to extend their patronage to the regatta of the Royal Cork Yacht Club for 1850. That journal adds:—"We understand some hope is felt that it is not unlikely her Majesty may honour with her presence, in the early part of August, the Duke of Devonshire's beautiful seat at Lismore."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SYNOD.—The four Irish Roman Catholic Archbishops met on Friday week, when it was arranged that the Synod of the Bishops and superior Clergy, to which the new primacy is understood to bear special messages from the Holy See, should be held at Thurles, in the county of Tipperary, on the 15th of August next.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—The judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench was delivered on Monday in this case, and the Judges not agreeing, they delivered their judgments *seriatim*. The opinion of Judge Perrin was that the question should come before the Court on a *quo warranto*, and against making the conditional order for a *mandamus* absolute. This he considered to be the constitutional course, as giving a right of appeal to the aggrieved party. The other three Judges (the Chief Justice, Judges Moore and Crampton) held a contrary opinion, and were in favour of making the conditional order absolute, and the judgment, therefore, was that the *mandamus* should issue to the town council to elect a Lord Mayor, Mr. John Reynolds being disqualified.

One of those instances of what Shiel called "the wild justice of revenge" has just occurred in the province of Ulster, which hitherto has been pretty free from agrarian outrage. The victim was Mr. Robert Lindsay Mauleverer, a magistrate of the county of Londonderry, and an agent over extensive estates in the north of Ireland. The ill-fated gentleman had been engaged of late in serving ejectment notices on a very extensive scale, to the number, it is said, of some hundreds, on the properties of which he was agent, as also in seizing for rents in arrears. At the Crossmaglen petty sessions on the Saturday previous to his death, several men and women were proceeded against at his instance for receiving cattle seized by a number of his bailiffs. Informations were ordered against the parties; but, after afterwards appearing that the notices for distraint were perpetrated, the unfortunate gentleman was on his way, between the villages of Crossmaglen and Cullinville, county of Armagh, to meet the down train on the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway, on Thursday week, about one o'clock in the day. He was travelling on an out-of-door car, when he was attacked by some men—two of whom are in custody—and beaten with such violence as to cause instantaneous death. Various causes are assigned, none of them materially differing from those out of which agrarian outrages have usually arisen, for the perpetration of this terrible tragedy. It is certain robbery was not the object of the assassins, as Mr. Mauleverer had on his person a gold watch and chain, as also a sum of money, all of which were left untouched.

In a letter which the coroner of the district, Mr. Joshua Michael Magee, has addressed on the subject to the *Times*, the following passage, which may throw light on the cause of the outrage, occurs:—"Mr. Mauleverer, though kind and agreeable in his intercourse with others, unhappily thought it necessary to assume a different bearing with the tenants over whom he was appointed receiver. One incident will serve to illustrate this. At this season it was his custom to distribute tickets for leave to cut turf on the bogs on the estate, for which he charged 6d. each. About five minutes before he left Crossmaglen, and within twenty minutes before his death, he was asked by a poor widow woman, a tenant, for a bog ticket; she presented him a fourpenny bit, assuring him that was all the money she possessed. The owner of the hotel (Mr. McDonnell) urged him to accept the fourpenny piece, assured him he knew she was poor—that if she had more she would pay it. He peremptorily refused, and dismissed the woman with a malediction. She returned without the ticket, and probably communicated to her neighbours the result of her application; while he, in a few minutes after, turned to McDonnell, handed him the tickets, saying, 'Give these to whom you like; if you get money from them, so much the better—if not, it is no matter.'"

THE SEVEN-MILE TUNNEL THROUGH THE ALPS.—To give some idea of the boldness of Chev. Mons' undertaking, it should be stated, in the first place, that in its progress the tunnel must pass under some of the most elevated crests of Mount Cenis—one, in particular, where there will be 4850 feet of mountain, capped with eternal glaciers, over-head, at the middle of the tunnel; so that not only will the workmen and machinery in construction, and the passengers and trains in transit, be buried to that depth in the heart of the mountain, but all idea of shafts, either to facilitate excavation or to promote ventilation, must be out of the question. The breath of life itself must be respired, from either extremity, with artificial aid, in shape of currents of fresh air transmitted, and of foul withdrawn, by mechanical apparatus ever at work, at least during excavation, which is also itself to be effected by machinery of a new and simple nature, worked by water power of mountain streams, whereby the trains are also to be run through the tunnel, which ascends, from the northern, or Savoy side, at Modane, all the way to its exit at Bardonnèche, with a gradient equal to 19 in 1000. The machine, once presented to the rock, projects into it simultaneously four horizontal series of sixteen scalpels, working backwards and forwards by means of springs cased in, and put in motion by, the same water power. While these are at work, one vertical series on each side works simultaneously up and down, so that together they cut four blocks, or rather insulate four blocks on all sides, except on the rock behind, from which they are afterwards detached by hand. It has been already ascertained that each of the two machines, at the opposite ends of the tunnel, will excavate to the extent of 22 feet a day, and it is estimated that the whole excavation will be completed in four years. The gallery to be perforated by the machines will be 13 feet wide by 7 feet high, and this once cut through, the bore will be enlarged by ordinary means to 25 feet in width and 19 feet in height, and a double line of rails laid. The estimated cost of this great tunnel is only 13,804,942*fr.* (£552,197). It is to be immediately commenced at the north entrance.

It has been determined to erect a valuable public organ in the new Corn Exchange, Worcester. A public meeting has been held on the subject, and the subscriptions already amount to £325.

A vessel just arrived in the Thames from New York has brought several boxes of pine-apples, of American produce.

On Monday night last, while several workmen were employed in the Copenhagen Tunnel, Copenhagen-fields, belonging to the Great-Northern Railway, in the suburbs of the metropolis, an immense weight of earth, &c., fell in, and killed a man named William French. French was dug out in the course of a short time, quite dead, being pressed flat, and presenting a shocking spectacle.

#### TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

The Greek squabble appears to be fading into the ranks of those marvels commonly called nine days' wonders. It afforded materials, however, for a good conversational spurt. In West-end *salon* and East-end counting-house, in omnibus and steamer, Lord Palmerston and Baron Gros, Mr. Wyse and the recalled French Ambassador, furnished forth excellent dishes of political scandal. Throughout the breeze our cool and jaunty Foreign Minister bore himself with his usual facetious intrepidity. I shall not soon forget the first night of the "interpellations" in the House of Commons. The reader will recollect that Lord Palmerston was not visible, and that Lord John had to reply for him. The instant, however, that the cross-examination had ceased, and that the debate of the evening had commenced, in sauntered the missing diplomatist, with the most deliciously and serenely innocent expression of countenance, replying to the bursts of laughter and cheering which greeted his entrance by a vague stare of astonished interrogation, as if his Lordship had not the slightest idea of the cause of so unusual a greeting. In a word, the exhibition was a finished piece of high comedy acting. When driven to it, Lord Palmerston, of course, made his vindication with his usual eloquent ability; and then, having, as it were, so far discharged his duty to Parliament, he immediately relapsed into that immovable syncope of cool *insouciance* from which Mr. Baillie Cochrane in vain tried to rouse him. There is not the least doubt but that his Lordship's exquisite style of pooh-poohing the lofty diatribes of an indignant M.P. partakes very much of a quality vulgarly called impertinence; but then the manner of doing the thing is so absolutely perfect: the snub is so exquisitely polished, the height of *sang froid* and political *blasé*-ism from which the noble Lord glances with a good-humoured smile of high-bred contempt and perfect carelessness—this height is so utterly unattainable, that often, despite its own better judgment, the House rings with laughter and applause. I should very much like to see the man or the subject which would put Lord Palmerston out of countenance.

A walk through the centre arcade of Covent Garden is now one of the promenades *par excellence* of the metropolis. The concentrated essence of unnumbered gardens is now condensed in that short and fragrant tunnel, the atmosphere of which is positively a perfect gaseous edition of the *esprit de mille fleurs*. What a pity it is that this delightful horticultural museum is not set in a more adorned case than that furnished by the comparatively rough and primitive range of shops which contain it. London would have an additional and delightful feature, if we could only see the exotic and the native richness of Covent-garden piled up and set daintily forth, under arcades roofed with arched glass, sparkling with fountains, and enobled by statues and columns. In such a case, however, we should probably desiderate a class of green-grocers of higher cultivation than is boasted of by some of the worthy folks who haunt the coarser vegetable departments of the market. Passing by one of the big umbrellas the other day, I chanced to overhear a vendor of asparagus recommending that pleasant esculent to a lady in a sentence which I have treasured ever since, as containing the most delicious and condensed cluster of verbal blunders I ever heard marshalled into one ungrammatical constellation. "Have 'em, mum," the man was saying; "have 'em—them's an excellent grass."

The recent capture of a whale by some Margate boatmen, and the subsequent re-capture of the spoil on the part of the Warden of the Cinque Ports, whose local court allotted to the poor adventurers only one-half of the produce of their sport, and that, moreover, rather as a favour than a right, the circumstances of this picaresque adventure ought, as I hear urged on every side, to be made the subject of proceedings in a legal tribunal other than that which sits on the Kentish coast. His Grace the Warden claims the whale as a "Royal fish." Now, *Tuburina*, in "The Critic," wishes to know "who calls the whale a bird; and it is argued that leviathan is just as much a bird as he is a fish. The Duke's claim, therefore, can hardly abide the rigid interpretation of the letter of the law. As for its spirit, I have always understood that such rights as those of the Warden of the Cinque Ports related to what is cast ashore by winds and waves—"floats and jetsam"—rather than to the spoils of hook, or net, or harpoon. Now, in the present case, the whale was alive when attacked and vanquished; and it does seem hard, that, after a boatful of gallant fellows have risked their lives in a pitched battle with the blubbery gentleman in question, the spoils are to be snatched out of the victors' oily hands, by virtue of some black-letter Act of Parliament. On the whole, then, it is difficult not to agree with an opinion which I heard expressed in the pithy remark, that, if the Duke wants whales, he ought to catch a few for himself.

I have a bundle of Californian papers before me, and have gone over them with the view of picking out any characteristic morsels as to men and manners at the diggings. On the whole, however, both the *Alta California* and the *Daily Pacific News* are very barren in this respect. Their tone, in fact, is more English than Yankee, and they contain few or none of those curiosities of newspaper literature which we see quoted as the productions of Down East or Far West editors. A newspaper from Panama which has reached me is decidedly more curious. Just above the principal leader, and in all the glory of editorial type, is the following announcement:—

Those sels which Slater put on the table yesterday at the Columbia Hotel, were first-rate, and no mistake. Slater understands the fixings.

In St. Francisco there are seven daily newspapers! The two specimens I have before me are as well printed as any in London, and fully three-fourths of their space is taken up with business-like advertisements. A characteristic announcement tells us that the steamers *Mint* and *El Dorado* start at such an hour for Sacramento City and the Digging. Other indications of the state of matters at St. Francisco are to be found in the number of ships in the harbour to be let as storehouses, and the immense numbers of cargoes of building materials, principally wood, advertised as having just arrived. In an editorial article, an architect is congratulated on having reared his walls of "substantial lath and plaster," instead of having had recourse to canvas; but tents with "two coats of paint" are advertised by the dozen.

In the cargoes landed appear all manner of table luxuries—particularly claret and champagne, preserved fruits, liqueurs, bottles of lobster sauce, jellies, pickles, and so forth.

An advertisement one hardly expected to see is that of a young ladies' boarding-school; and, close to it, an enterprising gentleman inquires whether the miners want any patchouli, *mille-fleurs*, verbenas, or bouquet de la reine. Medicines are also in request, and one druggist appears to keep a poet, who sings as follows:—

Hear what Billy Milton says to the Miners, in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel!"

"Breathe there a man, with soul so dead,  
Who never to himself hath said—  
'I'll take a shovel and a spade,  
A box of pills, in case of need;  
And, thus equipped, I will proceed  
To some 'fresh diggings' with all speed.'"

and so forth through half a column of doggerel.

Has anybody ever observed, that not a literary pilgrim journeys to the East, who does not bring home some new-fangled way of spelling old familiar Oriental words. Mr. Lane was a terrible sinner in this respect. His etymological variations absolutely shook our confidence in the truth of the "Arabian Nights." Hardly one of our old acquaintances, from princesses and gentils to one-eyed calenders and lurch-backed tailors, who did not appear with what we really cannot consider in any other light than a disreputable *alias*. The old original Harem has, as everybody knows, been lately turned into Hareem; the title of Caliph has had all sorts of etymological liberties taken with it; and I observe now, in the programme of Mr. Albert Smith's "Oriental Entertainment," that my old acquaintances the Mamelukes are put down as "Memlooks." May we not speedily expect to find the capital of Turkey written with an initiatory K?

A friend reports the following anecdotal memento of a recent visit to Paris. On former occasions, while in the merry capital, it had been his use and wont to pay an occasional visit to the shop of a *perruquier*, a smart, sly little fellow, always well up in all matters of Parisian gossip and little-tattle. The man of combs and razors used, in the quiet old days of Louis Philippe, to sport as a sign the significant legend of "*Aux trois bleues*," the last word being one of those untranslatable expressions to which our own "humbug" comes nearest in meaning. This is a time of changes, however, and the old sign, like the old Monarchy, had disappeared, its place being occupied by the motto of the Revolution flourishing as grandly as big gold letters could make it. "And so," said my friend, "you have given up the *trois bleues*!" The little barber grinned, shook his head, threw one eye into a paroxysm of winks, as he chuckled out, "*Les trois bleues! Dis donc! Les voilà encore sur ma porte. Voyez-vous: 'Liberté! Egalité! Fraternité!'*"

No step appears yet to have been taken as to the new Laureate. Mr. Douglas Jerrold suggests that the emoluments should be appropriated to the establishment of a wardenship of Shakespeare's house—"the Court bays having passed away with the Court cap and bells." But the Laureateship is now distinctly understood to mean nothing more than the receipt of a certain salary awarded by the State to poetic merit. There is nothing either degrading or ludicrous in the post. The idea of courtly sycophancy formerly associated with it is gone; so that, under all the circumstances of the case, it is not easy to see why a nominal office of the kind, accompanied by a substantial salary, ought to be repudiated by literary men. The fact is, that all such posts as Laureateships, Wardenships, and so forth, resolve themselves into mere literary pensions, and few people will be rash enough to say that, in England, the State does so much for literature, that a portion of the stipend annually awarded to one of its departments ought to be cut down. Why not have a Laureateship and a Wardenship to boot? I may add, that a suggestion has been made for the bestowal of the presently vacant bays upon a lady, and that Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Browning (formerly Miss Barrett) have both been spoken of as poetesses-laureate!—the departure from the male line of succession being, of course, intended as complimentary to, and symbolic of, the nation's ruler.

PRESENTATION OF A GUTTA-PERCHA BOAT TO LADY FRANKLIN.—Messrs. Searle, boat-builders to her Majesty, have presented a very fine boat, of a novel description, which has been constructed by them, to Lady Franklin. It is similar in form to a whale-boat, 23 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches broad, 2 feet 2 inches deep, strongly framed with fir, the external part covering the ribs being a perfect skin of gutta-percha. She will go out with the expedition under the command of Captain C. C. Forsyth, now about to sail for Regent's Inlet, in search of Sir John Franklin and his party; and as she is calculated to carry six or seven men, and 160 lb. of provisions, and, moreover, possesses the advantage of extreme portableness as well as strength, there is no doubt she will be found exceedingly useful. She has been inspected by several aquatic men, and has elicited their warmest approbation.



## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The resignation by the Lord Chancellor of his high office has been announced on authority. His Lordship has been urged to this step both by the recommendation of his physicians and the intreaties of his family, and by a regard for the public inconvenience occasioned by his continued absence from the Court of Chancery.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Thomas Garnier, chaplain of the House of Commons, to the living of Trinity, Marylebone, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. Gilbert Elliott to the Deanery of Bristol.

Prince Albert has recently sent an exceedingly able and valuable paper to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, on "The Sewerage of Towns," in which his Royal Highness develops a plan for filtering the sewers at convenient intervals, thus accumulating in suitable tanks a rich and valuable manure, and liberating the water from all mechanical admixture of impurity.

A Royal sign manual warrant has just been issued, granting a pension of £25 a year to Mrs. Harriet Waghorn, widow of the late Lieutenant Thomas Waghorn, (who established the overland route to India), "in consideration of the eminent services of her late husband."

The Municipal council of Nuremberg, in Germany, has just admitted the Jewish merchants to the privilege of citizenship by 20 votes against 10. This decision excites the more surprise, as the admission of Jews into Nuremberg itself was very much disputed.

The operation of turning the third tube of the Britannia bridge round by a semicircular sweep over the water on its four pontoons, assisted by large cable chains and a huge upright beam attached to the shore, which formed the fulcrum or centre of motion on which it was swayed round, took place with success on Thursday evening week, under the superintendence of Mr. Stephenson, M.P., and Captain Claxton. Its journey to the bearing point, whence it will have to be floated to the foot of the piers on the 10th inst., occupied about 40 minutes, the distance traversed being about equal to its own length.

The Government of Bavaria has resolved to tread in the footsteps of Austria in regard to the unfettered control of the clergy in ecclesiastical affairs, and to send a plenipotentiary to Rome in the person of Count Arko Vallez, in order to make the necessary arrangement with the Papal Government.

Mr. Commissioner Shepherd of the Bankruptcy Court, who has been ill for some months and unable to attend to the duties of the court, has resigned. By the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, it is provided that, on the death or resignation of the commissioner, no fresh appointment is to be made until the number is reduced to four, which is to be the permanent number. The remaining commissioners are—Mr. Commissioner Evans (senior commissioner), Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, and Mr. Commissioner Fane.

During the visit of Prince George of Cambridge, in Moat Park, in the county of Roscommon, last week, an address was presented to his Royal Highness from the gentry of the surrounding neighbourhood, expressive of the strong and warm attachment of the people of that part of Ireland to the Royal Family, and of the general satisfaction his Royal Highness had given in that country since his appointment to the command of the army under his charge. His Royal Highness, in reply, assured the deputation, that he felt most gratified by the warm and kind reception he had met with in every part of Ireland from the people whenever he went amongst them, and that on any occasion that it should ever fall to his power to render them any service he would not fail to do so.

The Master of the Rolls has appointed Wednesday, June 12, at the Rolls Court, Westminster, at a quarter after nine in the morning, for swearing solicitors. Every gentleman desirous of being sworn on the above day must leave his common-law admission for his certificate of practice for the current year at the secretary's office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, on or before Tuesday June 11.

The *Presse* (Paris paper) published a letter from M. Jacquemart, professor of political economy, who states that he has been condemned by the Tribunal of Correctional Police at Soissons to a month's imprisonment, and a fine of 25*fr.*, for having, without submitting it previously to the prefect of the department (Aisne), sent by post from Paris, where it was printed, an essay written by himself, and addressed to the agricultural commission of the arrondissement of Soissons, the object of which essay was to compete for a prize given by the committee in question, on the causes of the sufferings of French agriculture, and the means of improving agricultural credit.

Thirteen officers of the 4th and 5th legions of the National Guard of Paris have been suspended for two months by the Prefect of the Seine, for having signed petitions against the Electoral Reform Bill. *Vient la Liberté l'Egalité et la Fraternité!*

The editor of the *Voix du Peuple* (Paris socialist paper) has issued a circular to his subscribers, to state that he has not yet been able to find a printer who will venture to print his paper, in the face of the proceedings on the part of the Government, which have closed the printing-house of M. Boulé, and ruined that gentleman.

The *Genoa Gazette* states that Mgr. Varesini, the Archbishop of Sassari, has been arrested for opposing the law for abolishing ecclesiastical privileges.

The *Ayr Advertiser* says:—"The estate of Bartonholm, in Irvine parish, which belonged to the late Colonel S. M. Fullerton, was, on Monday last, sold by public roup at Irvine, and knocked down at £10,500 to C. D. Gairdner, Esq., as commissioner for the Earl of Eglinton." To this the *Scotsman* appends the following note:—"The Earl of Eglinton, who has paid a very handsome price for this estate, was one of the orators at the 'great Protectionist meeting' in London a few days ago, at which the burden of all the speeches and resolutions was that agriculture is ruined and land worthless!"

A balloon of a new form was inflated at the gas-works, Kennington-oval, on Friday week, and afterwards ascended with its inventor, a Mr. Bell, from that place on the evening of the same day. It reached the earth again safely at High Laver, Essex, but in its descent a man named Frederick Clark, who was attempting to render assistance, was killed by the grapnel.

On Monday morning about seven o'clock a party of soldiers belonging to the 28th Regiment, at Portsmouth, having been on fatigue on South Sea Common, were returning to quarters, drawing after them a very large iron roller charged with iron shot, when in descending the road to the centre of the glacié at a rapid pace to escape the rain at the time falling, one of the men fell, and in an instant the ponderous machine passed over the unfortunate fellow, whose head and body were so fearfully crushed that instantaneous death resulted.

It is understood that arrangements have been made between the parties interested, by which the obligation on the part of the Airdrie and Monklands Junction Railway to acquire Glasgow College buildings, in High-street, and erect new buildings on the grounds of Woodlands, has been cancelled. Glasgow College, therefore, is destined to remain as the honour and ornament of the eastern part of that city.

The French funds rose again in Paris on Saturday afternoon in consequence of the new light which was thrown upon the Greek question by the satisfactory explanations of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell in the House of Commons.

A facetious young lady who does the amiable to the frequenters of the bar of an hotel in Liverpool astonished her admirers, the other day, by the following repartee:—"Well, Miss—, if you had to decide between an Exeter and a Gorham, which would you prefer?" "Why, of course," she replied, "a *go o' rum!*"

Accounts from Austrian Slavonia continue unsatisfactory, several risings having taken place among the peasantry, and the ringleaders arrested. At Debreczin the notorious robber chief Benadito was arrested, and, with two of his accomplices, immediately executed; and at Ledenz, about four leagues from Debreczin, a band of robbers, called the Oubamsch band, consisting of 18 individuals, were arrested, and the leader, with four of his followers, hanged.

The screw-steamer *Propontis*, one of the new Constantinople line, belonging to the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, arrived at Gibraltar on the 18th ult, after a passage of only five days and fourteen hours, making an average of about ten miles an hour, taking the distance at 1350 miles.

Civilization advances even in the East. In Salonchi, Riza Pasha has sent a circular to the various consuls, desiring them to call the attention of parties over whom they are placed to the importance of sending their letters and effects through the Turkish Post-office, instead of entrusting them to private hands.

On the Greek festival of Easter-Eve, at Smyrna, Halil Pasha demanded a list of all the Greeks who were imprisoned for debt, paid all their debts, and liberated them from prison, and gave each of them a sum of money, to be expended by them during the Easter holidays! On the following day the Greek bishop waited upon him and returned thanks. What a change!

The German corresponding committee, having been informed by the London committee for the exhibition of 1854, that the space of 100,000 square feet was assigned to German products, have determined, after correspondence had with Prussia, &c., that 60,000 square feet shall be assigned to the States of the Zollverein, 30,000 to Austria, and 10,000 to the maritime states.

The Rev. Dr. Tatham, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and his family, have most handsomely given a site for the new church for the Hendon district on their ground at Bishopswearmouth, near the head of Lawrence-street. A more desirable situation could not be found, especially when the new street is open through into Tatham-street.

From the returns of the production and consumption of domestic sugar in France since the commencement of the season, it appears that there were 288 manufactories in operation on the 1st ult. The quantity of sugar manufactured amounted to 58,811,299 kilograms, or 21,702,996 more than during the corresponding period of 1849, and that sold for consumption or deposited in the government bonding stores to 50,020,551 kilograms, or 9,616,549 more than last year.

The cultivation of the flax plant has been very extensive this year in the counties of Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary, and promises an abundant return, according to all present appearances.

An American paper says:—"The friends of Father Mathew in Mobile have presented the rev. gentleman with a purse containing 270 dollars. In his reply to their address he says that 'the gift was most timely, his pecuniary resources being exhausted, and the fear of weakening his influence in the cause of temperance deterring him from making an appeal to defray the expenditure of his mission.' Father Mathew was hospitably entertained at New Orleans on 24th March."

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W G should reserve his Problems, until by repeated examination he is assured of their integrity.

NORTH HUTTON—The caustic remarks in the *Gateshead Observer* on the subject of the Chess match between Glasgow and Newcastle will call forth, we have no doubt, some satisfactory explanation from the former club as to the cause of the delay in transmitting their moves, of which the Newcastle players complain.

A C, York—1. If in Problem No 327 White play P to K 8 4th, Black takes that Pawn in passing, and discovers check with his King; how, then, will you mate? 2. The lowest price of the "Stanton Chess-men" is 3*fr.*, but that includes the beautiful *carton pierre* box, worth a guinea itself, and the new treatise on the game by Mr. Stanton.

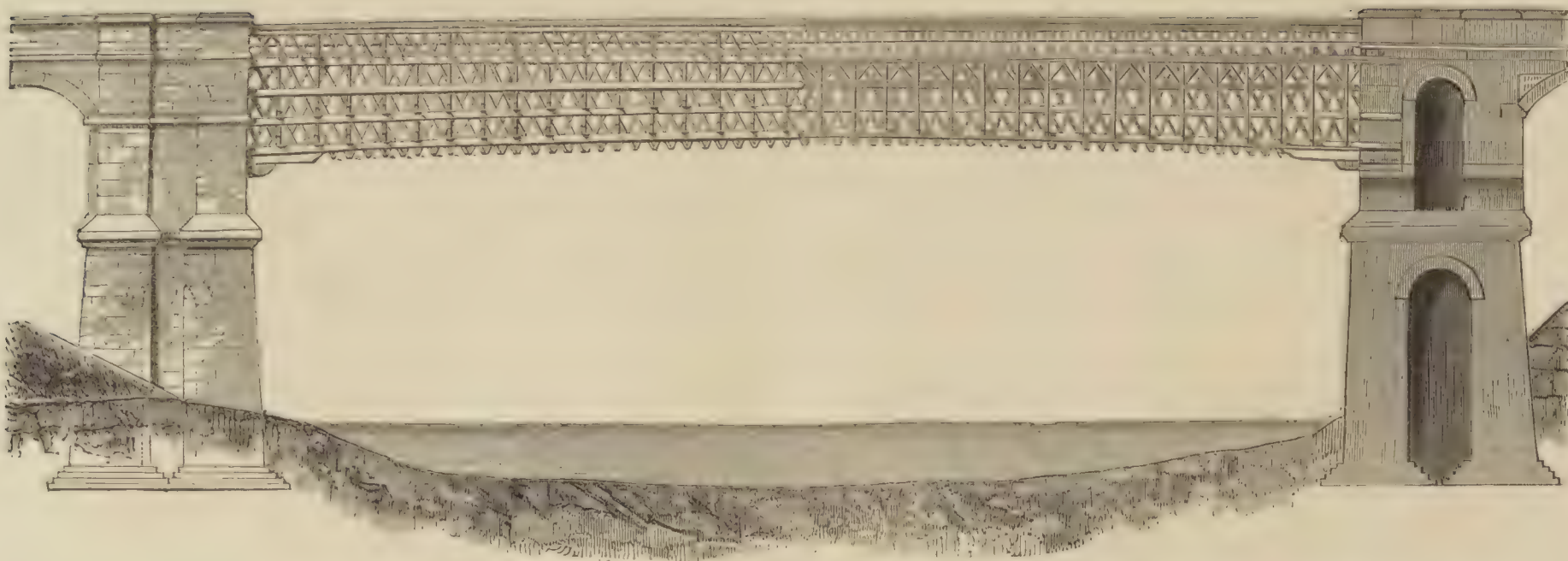
J P—Your solution of No 330 was wrong, or it would have been given.

W H, Brighton; R D W, Oxford—They shall be reported on next week.

G H, Clitheroe—Your solution of Problem No. 329 is unimpeachable.

BELLARY—The key moves to Enigma No. 177 are—1. P to K 3; 2. R to K 8; 3. R to K 4; 4. R to K 3; 5. R to K 4; 6. R to K 3; 7. R to K 4; 8. R to K 3; 9. R to K 4; 10. R to K 3; 11. R to K 4; 12. R to K 3; 13. R to K 4; 14. R to K 3; 15. R to K 4; 16. R to K 3; 17. R to K 4; 18. R to K 3; 19. R to K 4; 20. R to K 3; 21. R to K 4; 22. R to K 3; 23. R to K 4; 24. R to K 3; 25. R to K 4; 26. R to K 3; 27. R to K 4; 28. R to K 3; 29. R to K 4; 30. R to K 3; 31. R to K 4; 32. R to K 3; 33. R to K 4; 34. R to K 3; 35. R to K 4; 36. R to K 3; 37. R to K 4; 38. R to K 3; 39. R to K 4; 40. R to K 3; 41. R to K 4; 42. R to K 3; 43. R to K 4; 44. R to K 3; 45. R to K 4; 46. R to K 3; 47. R to K 4; 48. R to K 3; 49. R to K 4; 50. R to K 3; 51. R to K 4; 52. R to K 3; 53. R to K 4; 54. R to K 3; 55. R to K 4; 56. R to K 3; 57. R to K 4; 58. R to K 3; 59. R to K 4; 60. R to K 3; 61. R to K 4; 62. R to K 3; 63. R to K 4; 64. R to K 3; 65. R to K 4; 66. R to K 3; 67. R to K 4; 68. R to K 3; 69. 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NORE VIADUCT, WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, ESQ., M.P. FOR HEREFORDSHIRE,  
UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE hon. member for Herefordshire, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, Bart., M.P. for Radnor district, and his first wife Harriet, fourth daughter of Sir George Cornwall, Bart., of Moccas Park, Herefordshire, was born in London, in 1806, and received his school education at Eton, which he entered in 1819, and where he was a pupil of Doctor Hawtrey, the present head master.

At Christmas, 1824, he left Eton, and in the following year entered Christ Church, Oxford, where as a student he was one of the few who gave attention to modern languages, and especially German, from which, jointly with Mr. Tufnell, he translated Müller's "Dorians."

In 1828 he took his University degree as a first-class man in classics, and a second-class in mathematics. In the same year he entered the Middle Temple, and in 1831 was called to the Bar, and joined the Oxford circuit. He had studied for the Bar with no less diligence than at the University; but, in consequence of weakness of the chest, was obliged, after his first circuit, to abandon the profession in which, had health allowed him, his success was certain. In 1835, he was placed upon the commission of enquiry into the relief of the poor (on the report of which was founded the Irish Poor-law), and the state of the Church in Ireland; and afterwards drew up an able report on the condition of the Irish in Great Britain. In 1836, he was appointed, jointly with Mr. John Austin, a Commissioner to enquire into the Government of the Island of Malta, especially as to its tariff and expenditure. The Commission laid an elaborate report before Parliament; in accordance with the recommendations of which, such reductions were made as rendered the tariff of Malta one of the lightest and least restrictive in the world, and very materially extended its trade; and at the same time the Commissioners succeeded in abolishing the censorship, and establishing a free press in the island.

In January, 1839, Mr. Lewis was appointed a Poor-Law Commissioner, and held the office until July, 1847; when, determining to enter Parliament, he resigned his office, and, at the general election, was returned, along with Mr. Joseph Bailey, jun., and Mr. Francis Wegg Prosser, both Conservatives and Protectionists, without opposition, for Herefordshire.

In November, 1847, he was appointed joint secretary of the Board of Control, with Mr. James Wilson, M.P. for Westbury, and early in the following year made his first speech in the House in opposition to a motion for the production of papers in the case of the late deposed Rajah of Sattara. In April, 1848, Mr. Lewis was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and was succeeded in the secretaryship of the Board of Control by the Hon. John E. Elliot, M.P. for Roxburghshire. In his present office Mr. Lewis has served on the Smithfield Market Commission, appointed in November, 1849, which has just brought up its report; and upon that subject, the Irish Poor-law, and Mr. Disraeli's motion as to local burdens, has spoken in the House. Last year he



G. CORNEWALL LEWIS, ESQ., M.P. FOR HEREFORDSHIRE.

brought forward a road bill to consolidate the management of highways, and dispose of the question of turnpike trusts and their advances. The bill was

not proceeded with last session, and has again been brought forward this year, with reference, however, only to highways. But Mr. Lewis is known not only as having served upon commissions and in office: he has also earned some reputation as the translator of "Boukili's Public Economy of Athens," which, as well as the "Dorians," has become a text-book, and passed through a second edition; and is known as author of an able essay on the "Use and Abuse of Political Terms," published in 1832; on the "Origin and Formation of the Romance Languages," published in 1835; on "Local Disturbances in Ireland, and the Irish Church Question," in 1836; on the "Government of Dependencies," in 1841; and "On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion," in 1849. Mr. Lewis married, in 1844, Lady Maria Theresa, relict of P. H. Lister, Esq., daughter of the late Hon. George Villiers, and sister to the present (fourth) Earl of Clarendon.

Our Portrait is from a Photograph by Kilburn.

## NORE VIADUCT, WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

THIS stupendous work, which crosses the river Nore, near Thomastown, on the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, has just been opened for traffic.

The viaduct is 84 feet in height above the bed of the river, and the span of the arch, which is on the "lattice" principle, but ingeniously strengthened by iron ties and braces, is 200 feet; the width is 26 feet, calculated for a double line of railway. The total length of the work is 420 feet. The stone of which the abutments are built was quarried in the immediate neighbourhood, and is a hard limestone of the same formation as that which produces the celebrated Kilkenny marble.

The principal novelty of the structure is the flat arch of lattice or trellis-work, framed in deals 2½ inches thick by 7 inches wide, any portion of which can be renewed without interfering with the ordinary use of the bridge for traffic.

Prior to the opening of the line, the arch was subjected to various tests, until a train as large as could stand upon it from end to end, and amounting to 146 tons, was passed over at various speeds; when the deflection was found not to exceed 1½ inch, a result highly satisfactory to the scientific men who were present.

The whole of this work was designed by Captain W. Moorsom, C.E., and has been carried out from his drawings and specifications; Mr. Tarrant, of Kilkenny, being the resident engineer. The arch was erected by Messrs. Mallett, of Dublin, under contract for £3300; and the masonry was contracted for by Messrs. Hammond and Murray, of Dublin, for about £6500.

This is the largest work of the kind in the three kingdoms; and its execution, entirely by Irish labour, is creditable to all parties.

**DISCOVERY OF A COPPER MINE.**—It is stated that a very valuable copper ore mine has just been discovered on the property of Mr. Harrold, close to the city of Limerick.



THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF VICTORIA COLLEGE, JERSEY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



P A R I S F A S H I O N S F O R J U N E .



HOME TOILETTE.

The unsettled weather has caused ladies to be very undecided with respect to their toilettes; indeed, light and transparent dresses are only just now beginning to be generally worn. For the morning, loose open dresses in pale-coloured cambrics—pink, blue, primrose, or lilac, with mantelets of the same material, are extremely *comme il faut*. The collars and cuffs worn with these morning toilettes are of fine white cambric, either plain or plaited. For walking in public gardens, *barège* dresses, plain or figured, are generally adopted; but *glacé* or damask bareges are the most *recherchés*. Dresses of shot silk form also charming toilettes. The skirts are less full than those of last year—but, to compensate for it, they are trimmed with graduated flounces up to the waist—as many as five are worn and they are pinked and stamped at the edges. The bodies are tight, and open in front; a cord connects the two sides of the corsage, and buttons, either of silk, coloured stones, or steel, are placed on the centre of this cord. The sleeves are wider at the bottom than at the top, and are trimmed with two small flounces; from beneath them a large lace sleeve falls over the hand, leaving the lower part of the arm uncovered. This form of sleeve is very becoming to the hand. Some unsuccessful attempts have been made to bring square bodies (*à la vielle*) into favour; but this form narrows the chest so much, that few young ladies can make up their minds to adopt this ungraceful fashion.



CANEZOU.

MUSIC.  
CONCERTS.

The programme of the second "Grand Classical, Dramatic, Miscellaneous, Concerted, Musical Entertainment," last Monday morning, at Her Majesty's Theatre, under Mr. Balfe's direction, did not realize its title, the selections were not so judiciously made as at the first concert, reliance seemingly having been chiefly placed on this occasion on the vocal stars—Sontag, Frezzolini, and Hayes, and the pianoforte lion, M. Thalberg. The three *prime donne* received respectively rapturous encores—the first, in A. Adam's variations on the air, "Ah! vous dirai-je," with Rémusat's flute obligato; the second, in a Russian melody "Zolovi," or the Nightingale; and the last, in a new ballad by Balfe, "The Joy of Tears." The Tontonic and the Italian vocalists distinguished themselves in the florid school, and the Hibernian songstress in touching melody. The famed pianist was encored in his variations on the Barcarolle from the "Ellisir d'Amore," when he gave a portion of the "Masaniello" fantasia; and the last parts in "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed by him with magnificent effect. The concerted pieces were Mozart's "Te Deum," gleanings from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," "Le Dieu de Paphos" of Glück, and the "Sérénade," from Mozart's "Clemenza di Tito." The overtures were Spohr's "Faust," Mendelssohn's "Isles of Fingal," and Beethoven's "Prometheus." The trio for three tenors, from Rossini's "Armida," by Reeves, Calzolari, and Baucard, and the solo, by Reeves, with chorus, from Parcell's "Come if you dare," were again sung. The remaining items were principally hackneyed *morceaux* from Italian operas, sung by Mdle. Parodi, Mdme. Guilianni, Mdle. Ida Bertrand, Signori Coletti, Belletti, Lorenzo, and the two Lablaches, in addition to the before-named artists. Except in the instances recorded, the concert went heavily, and the want of proper rehearsal was too frequently manifested. The house was fully and fashionably attended.

Although there were six encores out of twenty pieces in the programme of the Second Morning Concert at the Royal Italian Opera, on the 24th ult., we must again renew our protest against the hackneyed character of the selection. With such orchestral and vocal resources as Covent Garden possesses, a very superior entertainment ought to be provided, rather than the overture of pieces that have been heard for years in our public concerts. The overtures were Weber's "Oberon," Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," encored with enthusiasm, and Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro." The only relief to the vocal items was the fine playing of Sainton in De Beriot's arrangement of the Tremolo from Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata." The two madrigals—Morley's "Now is the month of Maying" and "Down in a flowery vale"—were both encored, being beautifully sung by the chorus. Grisl and Mario were encored in the duo from Donizetti's "Roberto Devereux," Tamberlik in the Barcarolle from "Masaniello," and Grisl and Castellani in Mozart's "Sull' aria." Mario sang finely both Beethoven's "Ade-laida" and Mozart's "Il mio tesoro," but declined both the encores of the audience. Mdle. Vera and Massol gave the duo from Spontini's "Vestale," "Les Dieux prendront pitié;" Maralli, Massol, and Zelger the trio from "Guillaume Tell" very effectively; Formis, the air of *Mephistopheles* from Spohr's "Faust;" Mdle. Vera and Mdle. de Meric, a duo from Rossini's "Zelmira;" and Castellani, de Meric, Zelger, and Tamberlik, a quatuor from "La Donna del Lago."

The Third Concert for the exhibition of the students of the Royal Academy of Music took place last Saturday. The solo instrumentalists were Mr. R. Thomas in the andante and rondo from Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto, No. 1; Mr. Simmons in De Beriot's concerto in D minor, No. 4; Miss Woolf in her own pianoforte concertino; and Miss Yates (piano), Mr. E. Card (flute), Mr. Horton (oboe), Mr. Standen (horn), Mr. Colchester (violin), Mr. Aylward (violinello), and Mr. Mount (contra-basso), in Hummel's septet in D minor. There was more than average ability in many of these displays, particularly in those of Miss Woolf and Mr. Simmons: a MS. overture, "Die Elfin," by Mr. Stegall; a chorale song, "Jogan," by Miss Macerone; and a MS. duo by Pollard, sung by Miss Helen Taylor and Miss Owen (this contralto is the star of the Academy), were creditable to the composers. Amongst the vocalists were Mrs. E. Hancock, Miss J. Bassano, Miss Russell, Miss Brown, Miss C. Fraser, Miss Young, Miss M. Rose, Messrs. Swift, Cocking, Pollard, W. Lyon, &c. Mr. Lucas was the conductor, and Sainton first violin.

The Sacred Harmonic Society terminated its season on the 24th ult., with Handel's "Israel in Egypt," the principal singers being Miss Birch, Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Machin, and Phillips, and con-

ducted by Costa. Halévy, the composer, was present, and expressed his admiration of the execution of the oratorio. The campaign began in November last, with the revival of Handel's "Solomon," succeeded by the customary performances of the "Messiah." Mendelssohn's "Paul" opened the new year, introducing at the concert Miss Catherine Hayes and Herr Formes. Prince Albert honoured the third performance with his presence, and expressed himself much pleased with the *ensemble*. Handel's "Saul" was the next revival, which was interesting from the experiment made by Costa of having the work performed from Handel's score, without extra accompaniments. Haydn's "Creation" was next in rotation, and then followed a miscellaneous concert, which combined three works; namely, Haydn's third service, Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," and Spohr's "Last Judgment." After the usual Passion-week performance of the "Messiah," Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was given three times, and finally "Handel's "Israel in Egypt." The committee of management are entitled to the greatest credit, for having honourably fulfilled every pledge in their prospectus. The striking advantage of having engaged Costa as conductor has been more and more proved this year in the increased improvement in the general execution. We are gratified to learn that the season has been so prosperous, and that the subscription list for the future season is already so promising. The architectural improvements in the Hall, by throwing back the organ, raising the roof, and removing the pillars in front of the great gallery, it is anticipated, will be completed before next season, so that an amelioration in sound and ventilation may be attained. If the means of ingress and egress could also be improved, it would be very desirable.



PROMENADE DRESS.

Among the different head-dresses, we have remarked one which is worn by young girls who wear their hair in short full *bandeaux*. It consists of a wreath of buds of the *rose pompon* and of lilies of the valley, which forms a point on the forehead, and large bunches over the *bandeaux*. The wreath *point rosette* is most becoming. For small *soirées* young people wear on each side of the head bows of ribbon, with long ends which fall on the shoulders.

Mantelets are very slightly altered; they are, however, rather more closely fitted to the figure than last year; they are all made of *taffetas glacé*, and trimmed with pinked *ruches* of the same material for young persons, and with wide black lace for married ladies.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In the Engraving on the right is represented a *Ball Costume*, with a graceful head-dress, composed of a vine garland with grapes: on each side hangs a bunch



BALL DRESS.

of grapes (several little bunches are preferred). The novelty of this year is to be observed in the length of the branches, which come down on the shoulders, mixing with long curls. This head-dress is worn also with *bandeaux*, but then the garland must be thicker in the lower part. The leaves are of different colours, from the various shades of green to the autumnal red tint. This kind of garland is made also of ivy, with small red balls. The gowns are of *taffetas d'Italie*—white, rose, or blue (their shades are to be *glacés de blanc*): the body is trimmed with a *berthe*, made of two rows of *blonde*; the front ornamented with a puffing of white net laced with satin ribbons the colour of the gown (the ribbons are No. 3 or No. 4).

*Home Dress*.—Morning cap trimmed with Valenciennes and ganze ribbons, cut out in the shape of leaves, muslin *guimpe bouillonné*, with embroidered *entre-deux*; the gown *en gros d'Ecosse*, with facing and trimmings cut out; *pagode* sleeves, with a white muslin puffing ornamented with a very large *bouillonné*.

*Visiting Dress*.—A bonnet made of rose smooth crape, with ornaments of white blonde between each *bouillon*; *Lavalier* mantelet of *vert-de-mer* taffetas embroidered with silk of the same colour, trimmed with a high *efilé de soie gaufré*; the dress made of *taffetas Pompadour*.

We add to these costumes two patterns, quite new. 1. A *Pelerine* of embroidered net, trimmed with three rows of *point d'Alençon*, and ornamented with a large knot of ribbons *Bayadère*. 2. An Indian muslin *Canezou*, embroidered and trimmed with *malines*, open and buttoned up in the back.

The back part of bonnets is round; the shape is not open as last winter, but they continue to be worn with two small *volants* of ribbons (No. 4) on the brim.



PELERINE.

*début*.—Mr. Laurent's first concert will be given on Monday morning, at the Knightsbridge Barracks.—A concert will take place at the Highbury Assembly Room.—Mdle. Coulon's morning concert will be given also on Monday, and Mr. Barker's concert.—On Tuesday will be the sixth meeting of the Musical Union and Mr. Kühn's concert.—On Wednesday the annual concert of the Royal Society of Female Musicians will take place, with a powerful array of talent, vocal and instrumental.—The thirteenth of the London Wednesday Concerts will take place on the 5th, with Angri and Dreyschock.—On Thursday Mr. R. Blagrove's second concertina concert and Mr. W. S. Bennett's pianoforte *matinée*.—On Friday morning will be the *matinées* of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Seguin, Giulio Regondi, and Herr Gerard Brees.—In the evening Mendelssohn's "Paul" will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, in aid of the funds of the King's College Hospital endowment fund.—In addition to Mendelssohn's "Edipus Colonus," Beethoven's pianoforte choral fantasia, will be presented at Mrs. Anderson's morning concert at the Royal Italian Opera, a work that has not been heard for some time.—This morning (Saturday) Mdme. Oury will have a concert.—The young composer from whom so much is anticipated in Paris is M. Gounaud: he has received a commission from the Grand Opera to write an opera for Mdme. Viardot, the libretto of which will be by M. Emile Augier, author of the comedy of "Gabrielle." We have reason to confirm the anticipations of the *Athenæum*, that the advent of M. Gounaud is that of a musical genius of the highest promise.—Lebrun's "Rossignol" has been revived at the Grand Opera in Paris for Mdme. Laborde, with signal success.—A niece of Spohr (Mdle. Rosalie Spohr) is much praised by the German press as a harp player. Spohr, who is quits recovered from his accident, has just composed his ninth symphony, called "The Seasons."—There are 191 singing societies in the canton of Berne, composed of 3323 singers.—The festivals of the Confederation will take place at Lucerne on the 28th and 29th of July.—Stockholm letters of the 14th ult. state that Jenny Lind was expected in that capital, having accepted the principal part in a new opera, which has just been written by M. Isidore Jolin, the music by M. Pierre Hartmann, and which will be mounted at the Grand Theatre, on the occasion of the approaching celebration of the marriage of the Prince Royal with the Princess Louisa of the Netherlands. If this correspondence is to be credited—we find it in the *Revue et Gazette Musicale* of Paris—the return of the Swedish Nightingale to the stage is then resolved upon: she leaves for the United States with Benedict and Belletti, in September. She is engaged only for concerts in this transatlantic trip; but, as she will again face the lamps in Stockholm, dramatic representations will probably be given in America.—Meyerbeer's "Prophète" was played ten times at Leipzig.—Joachim, the violinist, and Salomon, the Danish composer, are at Weimar, on a visit to Liszt, who is getting up an opera by the latter, entitled "Revenge." The activity of Liszt in the musical direction of the Weimar Opera House has been very great.—A "Danse aux Flambeaux," composed by Meyerbeer for the marriage of the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, is mentioned with praise in the Berlin papers.—We may mention, amongst the remarkable performances of amateurs, that at the house of Sir George Clerk, when selections from Rossini's "Zora" ("Moïse") were performed; and a very creditable execution of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," at the residence of Mr. Charles Salaman.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday, Madame Frezzolini still further established herself in the favour of the public by her performance of *Adina*, in "L'Ellisir d'Amore." Madame Frezzolini, whose fine figure and majestic bearing were so much admired in *Lucresia*, appeared, if possible, to more advantage in the garb of the sprightly village girl. There is a coquettish *espégle* about her acting, and a natural simplicity, which at once interest an audience. In the first scene of the "Ellisir," the sly manner in which she sits down, and pretends to read her book, whilst she keeps her eye on her forsaken lover, like a cat on the movements of a mouse, is a masterpiece of dramatic art; and no one would imagine the pretty *foresse* to be the same who enacted the haughty consort of the *Duke of Ferrara*. Her singing was worthy of her acting; she possesses that eminent quality, so rare even with Italian singers, of singing the words as well as the notes, which she utters fully and clearly in her beautiful Roman accent, conveying their expression to the ear of her spectators by the inflections of her voice.



## COUNTRY NEWS.

Madame Frezzolini was warmly applauded after each *morceau*, and rewarded with an encore after the barcarole, and likewise after her last duo with *Nemorino*, which she concluded with a shake that rang with bell-like tone. However, her chief triumph was "Prendi sei libero," in which she concentrates all her powers of dramatic expression, and exhibits all the resources of her musical science. The reception of this feat was in the highest degree triumphant. Madame Frezzolini was most ably seconded by her fellow-artists.

Signor Calzolari appeared, for the first time in this country, as *Nemorino*. His singing was beautiful, and his acting full of truth and pathos. He won a well-deserved encore after "Una furtiva lagrima," which has seldom been sung with greater intensity of feeling.

Lablache is well known to be the only *Dulcamara* in existence; of him, therefore, we need say nothing but that he was himself—the highest praise.

Beletti was a most excellent *Belcore*, and was much applauded. We would recommend to him, however, to learn how to command his troops in English, or to teach them French; for her Majesty's Grenadier Guards, who for the night had enlisted into the lyrical service, upon being ordered in French to shoulder arms, presented them, amidst the roars of laughter of the crowded house.

On Tuesday the "Elisir" was repeated, with the same success, Frezzolini, at the conclusion of the opera, experiencing a still warmer reception than on the first night.

Thursday was the longest night of the season—the whole of "Somnambula," an act of the "Elisir," and another of "Guglielmo Tell;" with "Tea," the "Pas Styrien," and "Les Graces." The house was crowded.

However, the most important circumstance as regards Her Majesty's Theatre is, that "La Tempesta" will be given next week—if not on Tuesday, certainly on Thursday. M. Halévy and M. Scribe have spent eight or ten hours at the theatre every day since last Monday. Sontag, Lablache, Colletti, and Parodi, Baccardé, and Catherine Ilayes, Lorenzo, Ida Bertrand, F. Lablache, and Carlotta Grisi, form the unprecedented cast, and have all rehearsed their parts. The scenery and the *mise en scène* have since been perfected, under the eye of M. Scribe. The music apart, the prologue, which is descriptive of a tempest, is full of the sweetest melodies. The harmonies have the massiveness of the German school; the cantilenas, the broad, elegant phrasing of the Italian; whilst a ballad or romanza is brought in occasionally, in compliment to the English public; and from the same motive, one of the sweetest airs associated with the English poem is interwoven in the score for the part of Ariel. The following is the cast of the opera:—*Alfonso* (King of Naples), Lorenzo; *Prospero* (Duke of Milan), Colletti; *Antonio* (his brother), F. Lablache; *Ferdinando* (Prince of Naples), Baccardé; *Sebastiano*, Mlle. Parodi; *Trinculo*, Ida Bertrand; *Spirit of the Air*, Catherine Ilayes; *Ariel*, Carlotta Grisi; *Columbo*, Lablache; *Miranda*, Madame Sontag.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," repeated on Saturday and Tuesday, has attracted crowded and fashionable houses. Since the first performance, the opera plays more closely, and the five acts being now arranged into three, without the exclusion of a single piece of music of any importance, the beauties of this mighty lyric production seem to be thoroughly appreciated.

On Thursday, for the extra-merit, a combined entertainment was presented, of unprecedented attraction. Verdi's "Nabucco," under the title of "Anato," was performed for the first time at this establishment; the second act of Donizetti's "Luciezia Doria," with Grisi, Mlle. de Meric, Tamburini, Mel, and Mario, followed; and this "long Thursday" terminated with the third act of Rossini's "Zora," which included the *divertissement*, with Louise Tagliani, supported by Madame Castellan, Mlle. Vera, Lavia, Zelger, Tamburini, Tagliacola, and Tamberlik. "Anato" is familiar to the operatic world here under the title of "Nino," produced in 1846, at Her Majesty's Theatre, the libretto being changed from "Nabucco," the biblical subject of "Nebuchadnezzar" being objectionable. "Anato," like the "Moïse in Egitto" (Zora) of Rossini, is an operatic oratorio. It introduced Rossini for the first time this season, and has been mounted expressly for him; *Nabucco*, or *Anato*, being considered in Italy, Spain, and France, where he has played it, as his historic masterpiece. Tamberlik was *Idaspe* (Dario); Tagliacola, the High Priest *Oroslaspe* (Rodiano); *Penena* (daughter of *Anato*), Mlle. Vera; and *Abigale*, Madame Castellan; Mlle. Cotti, and Signori Soldi and Gregorio, playing the secondary parts. The opera was performed according to the original score (four acts), some of the pieces being heard here for the first time. It was magnificently mounted. The entrance of *Anato*, in grand procession, on horseback, with full military band, the troops and the populace, is a gorgeous spectacle. Rossini as *Anato* confirmed his reputation as one of the greatest lyric tragedians ever known. His scene of madness, with the bursts of frantic rage subsiding into faintness, was terribly real, and brought down thunders of applause. He was recalled, indeed, at the end of every act, and encored in the duo with *Abigale*, "Oh! di qual ora," in which he was well seconded by Mme. Castellan, who sang and acted her part remarkably well. Mademoiselle Vera rendered *Penena* interesting. Tagliacola was highly impressive; and Tamberlik, although there is so little to do, electrified the house by his C from the chest, in the finale. The choral singing was exquisitely beautiful: the "Va pensiero" rivalled in effect the "Massaniello" prayer. The house was quite crowded.

## ADELPHI.

A new piece, entitled "Jack in the Green," has been produced here with much success. It is a drama of the extravagant cast, pointing a moral by means of vulgar characters thrown into fantastical situations, and affording to Wright and Bedford opportunity for their "peculiarities." The former is, in the present vehicle for fun, a hero in the "coal and tater business," envious of high life, and ambitious of a social position better suited to the desires of genius. His name is *Bob Bryanstone*—a rather aristocratic name—and he is a foundling. Persuaded by one Mr. Durham (Mr. Boyce), not only of the possibility but of the actuality of his having been nobly born, Bob scorns the rank of life he fills, and also the tender daughter of a sweep (Miss Ellen Chaplin), who loves him, and on the 1st of May would have him play the part of Damon to her Phyllis in the usual street exhibition. *Durham* resolves to cure *Bob* of this nonsense; and, accordingly, gets him invited to a genteel party, where full soon the latter finds himself out of his element, and commits all manner of absurdities, excellently exaggerated by Mr. Wright. To escape from the ridicule and annoyance thereby incurred, *Bob* is right willing to return to his quondam acquaintance, and partake in their humbler cares and sports, undertaking, at a moment's notice, the responsible and arduous rôle of *Jack-in-the-Green*. This little drama depends, of course, on its drollery, which being characteristic, entitles it to critical indulgence, and ensures its popular approbation.

## ST. JAMES'S.

M. de Musset is the star in the ascendant at this theatre. After his vaudeville of "Loulou," on Monday, a *prologue* proceeding from the same pen, entitled "Il faut qu'une Porte soit Ouverte ou Fermée," was acted. This is a piece more likely to be popular than his "Loulou." It is, however, of that exceeding delicacy, that any attempt to give it plot would be absurd. Such a drama is to be enjoyed only in representation. The "Loulou," indeed, labours under the same difficulty of excessive refinement. Pieces of this kind depend entirely upon the sentiment, the different shades of which come out in the dialogue, but defy description. Praise must be rendered to the exquisite acting of M. Lafont in *Le Comte*, and to Mlle. Nathalie in *La Marquise*. Their performance commanded the most profound attention from an audience more than usually numerous.

SADLER'S WELLS closed on Friday week.—The engagement of Mrs. Glover at the New Strand draws to a close, and is announced to terminate in a few days. On Monday, the fair veteran performed in the "Clandestine Marriage." The best wishes of the public, we are certain, will follow her into private life.—On Tuesday, at the MARYLEBONE, Mr. Brooke performed the part of *William Tell* in Mr. Sheridan Knowles's play, and acted with more vigour, and was in better voice, than in his preceding efforts.

## MR. ALBERT SMITH'S "OVERLAND MAIL."

On Tuesday evening Mr. Albert Smith presented us here with the first rehearsal of a new "entertainment," which was, both confessedly and in fact, of a composite character. It was a narrative lecture of his late experiences during his flying journey to the East, illustrated with panoramic scenery, painted beautifully by Mr. William Beverley, and interspersed with comic songs and historical representations of his fellow-travellers. Before attempting these, Mr. Smith apologised for the badness of his voice and the rigid limitation of his powers. The excuse, however, proved needless, both the singing and the acting being indeed extraordinary for an amateur, and even for the practised *artiste* remarkable in tone, force, and breadth of execution. It can not be expected that we should follow Mr. Smith from Boulogne to Suez, and thence, through the desert, to Cairo and the Nile. Neither may we rob him of his dialogues, his descriptions, or his songs, which would be to anticipate next Monday's delivery of the same lecture, and thereby deprive it of novelty. We respect better the rights of literary property, and are content with stating that many of his anecdotes are humorous, some of his jests piquant, a few of his remarks salient if not novel, and most of his songs amusing, sometimes with a dash of the pathetic, and always meritoriously versified. The most taking portions were his "Fast man" and his "Tin-diddle player"—the last so whimsical that it was encored.

The second part of the lecture, describing occurrences from Aitch to Boulogne, was very miscellaneous; but the realisation of the diligence miseries at the Avignon Railway, and of the humours of the traveller and the *postillon*, while the homes were being changed, was perfect.

Verily, a pleasant evening may be spent in the company of Mr. Albert Smith, who, if not very instructive, is very entertaining in his "Entertainment," in which he shows a great variety of accomplishments seldom united in one individual. The audience was numerous and fashionable, and rewarded the lecturer with frequent applause.

MEDAL TO MR. BARRY, R.A.—On Monday evening the meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects was presided over by the Earl de Grey, who had fixed on that evening for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Barry, R.A., the Gold Medal given by her Majesty, which we illustrated about a year and a half ago, and in the address which preceded the donation, his Lordship took occasion to draw a parallel between the efforts of Sir C. Wren, which occupied thirty-four years in building St. Paul's, and those of Mr. Barry, whose pile of the Houses of Parliament has been only half that time in progress.

The Harrovians have appointed their festival for the present year to take place at the Twickenham House, on Saturday, the 15th of June. Lord Methuen will take the chair.

## DISCOVERY OF THE FIGURE OF THE PATRON SAINT OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SHERBORNE.

—As the workmen were engaged on Monday in excavating the ground just outside the door of entrance to the north transept, they came on a figure, which, without doubt, was that originally of the patron saint of St. Mary's Church, Sherborne. The statue is about four feet in height, and is placed in a sitting posture. The head, which has been detached from the body, when put in place, shows it to have been thrown back by the artist, as if in earnest prayer. The upper portion of the body is covered with a tunic fitting it very closely, and fastened round the waist with an ornamented girdle. The right hand is extended over the bosom, while the left rests by the side, having in it a half open missal. Over the shoulders, and half embracing the lower extremities, is some very well executed drapery. The right leg has been broken, but, with that exception, the whole of the figure has been found. The features, as may be supposed, are much obliterated, but the figure is in good preservation. The material appears to be Bath stone; and, supposing it to be the work of our Norman predecessors, indicates no mean attainments in the art of sculpture. The left arm particularly, and the folds of the drapery, are very good. Various patches of vermilion show that it was originally coloured. That it is a statue of the patron saint cannot be doubted, as from its dimensions it exactly fits the recess over the entrance of the Norman porch.

Five very beautifully painted windows have recently been put up in the chancel of Sturton Church, Suffolk, by the Rev. Thomas Mills, chaplain in ordinary to her Majesty, and the Hon. Mrs. Mills, the work of Mr. Clutterbuck, of Stratford, Essex.

THE WHITSUNIDE HOLIDAY-MAKERS IN MANCHESTER.—The enormous number of 202,000 persons left the different stations in Manchester during the Whitsun-week, against 150,000 last year, and 116,000 in 1848.

DESTRUCTIVE THUNDER-STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A violent storm of thunder and lightning visited the country on Thursday week. The metropolis escaped (though, singularly enough, it approached within a mile of the outskirts), but scarcely any portion of the provinces escaped its fury. From Edinburgh, Chelmsford, Norwich, Gloucester, Bangor, and Hastings, we learn that, for several days previous, the weather was oppressively hot, scarcely any wind being perceptible. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Thursday heavy black clouds spread over the horizon, which suddenly sent forth torrents of rain, and a storm of lightning and thunder followed, which lasted many hours. At Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, the electric fluid struck the farming premises of Mr. Rolfe, destroying the whole of them. A similar calamity happened at Beckley, near Oxford; at Sheard, in Westmoreland; at Bilston, in South Wales; at Rochford, in East Essex; and also at Penrith and Dacre, near Carlisle. The havoc in the whole amounted to the destruction of 10 barns, 38 stacks of various descriptions of grain, 40 outbuildings, and numerous cottages. A funeral was going on at the time, and the mourners had a narrow escape. Several horned cattle near the spot were struck dead. At Tunstall, in the Potteries, Staffordshire, a house was demolished, and one of the inmates was killed: a vivid stream of lightning struck the chimney, and passed into the house, and killed the wife of the occupier. At Mr. Harrison's, of Westfield House, near Bowness, Mrs. Harrison and the servant man were milking the cows, when the electric fluid struck the man dead on the spot, killing four cows at the same time. This stood upon which Mrs. Harrison was sitting was literally split in two, and she was thrown to a great distance. Strange to say, not the slightest mark of violence was to be found upon either the man or the cattle. The church of St. Chad, Chetham-road, sustained much injury. A meteoric ball of fire struck the east side of the large angular turret which crowns the belfry staircase on the south-west corner of the tower. The weathercock was struck, and partly melted from the iron spike which transfixes it; and the turret itself was laid open to its centre by the electric force, which wrenched out a quantity of stones in passing between the iron clamps which held them together. About eleven o'clock a terrific peal was heard at Merthyr. At the time a man was coming from Aberdare Hill, and when just on the summit a flash of lightning dashed his hat from his head, and scorched the whole surface of his body. At Dowlais, five persons—four women and one man—were proceeding home together, when a flash of lightning struck them down in one blackened mass. It was found that one woman was dead, and the others so badly burned that it is feared they cannot recover. On the North Staffordshire Railway, at Stoke, all the bells in the telegraph office were set ringing, and shortly afterwards loud peals of thunder followed. At Burton, Uttoxeter, Crewe, Macclesfield, and Churnet Valley, much damage was done.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Several families resident in Manchester have been thrown into great distress by a most painful and fatal occurrence at Morecambe Bay. A large party of ladies and gentlemen had left Manchester to spend the Whitsunide holidays at a watering-place in the neighbourhood of Morecambe Bay; and on Friday morning a boating party was formed to cross the water from Silverdale to Grange, consisting of five gentlemen, five ladies, and two men servants. The gentlemen were Mr. John Morris, solicitor, Manchester; Mr. North, land and building agent, and Mr. North, jun., his son; Mr. Alfred Coates (son of Mr. Coates, late cotton merchant, and now resident in Plymouth-grove), and Mr. Porter, also of Manchester. In the afternoon, Mr. Morris and Mr. North, sen., returned with the ladies to Silverdale, crossing the sands at low water in a car, but the gentlemen determined to wait till the tide served in the evening, and recross the bay in the boat. It would be high-water at eleven o'clock, and it is supposed that the gentlemen attempted to cross the water at that time. Their friends, however, at Silverdale, remained in painful suspense till the following morning, when the dreadful reality became known by the discovery of the dead bodies of Mr. Coates, Mr. North, jun., and Mr. Porter, by a person who was fishing on the spot; and the position in which they lay on the sands disclosed how desperate had been the struggle for life which they had made. In their death agony, each had grasped the other, and they were all cast upon the beach in a mass. An inquest was held on Monday evening, at West Bank Hotel, before Mr. Gardner, coroner, when two men named Ashburn and Fisher confessed that they heard on Friday evening a cry for help from some parties seemingly in distress, and could even distinguish the words "Lost, lost!" and yet they neither stirred hand nor foot to obtain assistance, but excused themselves on the ground that it was too late at the time to do so! The verdict was simply "Accidental death."

On Thursday, a young man from All Cannings, near Devizes, was passing through Upavon with a load of between 20 and 30 sacks of barley in a wagon, when he accidentally fell from the shafts on which he was riding, and the wheels passed over both his thighs. Strange to say, not a bone was broken, nor was any damage sustained to the youth beyond a slight bruise caused by the unusual pressure.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—An account of the charge for the purchase, repair, and outfit of the vessels lately fitted out for the Arctic Expedition has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. It appears that the charge incurred on account of Captain Austin's expedition, which includes the *Resolute* and *Assistance* with the *Pioneer* and *Intrepid* tenders, was £114,513 17s. 6d. The charges on account of the expedition under Captain Penny amount to £15,170, which includes the purchase-money (£4400) of the *Lady Franklin* and *Sophia*. The wages of the seamen are calculated up to the 31st of March, 1851.

LAUNCH OF THE "WASP" SLOOP AT DEPTFORD.—This fine vessel was commenced on the 28th of October, 1847, at Deptford Dockyard, and is a sister vessel to the *Archer*. Tuesday being appointed for launching her, a number of spectators assembled to witness the ceremony, which took place at three o'clock p.m., amidst the cheers of those present. Her burthen in tons, old measurement, is 973 70-94; new measurement, 732 116. Light draught of water forward, 7 feet 6 inches, and aft, 10 feet 2 inches. The *Wasp* has been constructed for a screw propeller, and will be fitted, at Woolwich, with engines of 100 horse power.

MILITARY SAVINGS-BANKS.—The total balance due by the public on the 31st of March, 1848, to the military savings-banks was £135,292 8s. 10d., viz. £112,527 to the cavalry and infantry, and £22,764 to the Ordnance corps. The amount of sums withdrawn by depositors during the year was £43,661 6d. The number of depositors on the 1st of March, 1849, was 6747; viz. 5756 cavalry and infantry, and 991 Ordnance corps. The dividends received on the savings-banks fund account up to the 8th of January, 1850, were £2035 4s. 1d. The total amount of the fund in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on the 14th of March, 1850, was £299,666.

The Government contract for 50,000 gallons of rum for the navy has been taken by Messrs. Lemon Hart and Son, of 59, Fenchurch-street.

A young man at Burlington, New Jersey, United States, lately ate a piece of honeycomb, in which a bee was concealed. While in the act of swallowing it the bee stung him in the throat, which swelled so as to occasion, within half an hour, his death by suffocation.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding the industrious attempts to alarm the public upon the French-Greek question, Consols have not only been firm this week, but daily made a rise in price. Opening on Monday at 96 to 1, an improvement of 1 per cent. was well maintained on Tuesday; and, although the attractions of the Derby caused the attendance on Wednesday, 96½ was marked. This was again improved on Thursday to 96½, when a report that the Russian Minister had been recalled caused a decline to 96½; ultimately, however, improving to 96½. Exchange on India is in demand, the June bills, being advertised for the 5th of that month, and new bills issued in exchange on the 14th. Consols will close for the dividends on the 13th of June. At the termination of business, prices were—for Bank Stock, 207, reduced, 96½; Three per Cent. Consols, 96½; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. Annuities, 97; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1, 1860, 8 3-16; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 8; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8½; India Bonds, £1000, 50 p; Ditto, under £1000, 87 p; Bank Stock for Account, 207; Consols for Account, 96½; Exchange on India, £1000, June, 68 p; £500, June, 68 p; Small, June, 68 p.

The only alteration worthy of record in the Foreign Market is in Mexican and Peruvian. Mex. can on Monday quoted 30½ for Money, and 30½ for Account; advancing on Wednesday to 31. Peruvian on Monday marked 76, and advanced

on Wednesday to 77. Thursday was, however, settling day, and the account proving rather "bullish," prices yielded a point. The last quotations are—for Ecuador Bonds, 3½; Mexican, 5 per Cent. 1846, Ex. Jan. Consols, 30½; Ditto, Account, 30½; Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per Cent. 76½; Ditto, Deferred, 33½; Portuguese, 4 per Cent., 33; Russian Bonds, 106½; Ditto, 4½ per Cent. 96; Ditto, Scrip, 2½ p; Spanish, Account, 17½; Ditto, 3 per Cent. Account, 37½; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ per Cent., 31½; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 56½; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 85½.

Shares have displayed a decided improvement this week, if the list of prices be a criterion. It is, however, not so. The public are not dealers, and the rises and declines are mere effects of speculation. A *bona fide* sale cannot be made at the prices marked, except in a few lines. The market on Thursday experienced a reaction, as the settling progressed, and will probably advance again when completed. This is a decisive proof of the speculative character of quotations, which, at closing, are—Aberdeen, 7½; Bristol and Exeter, Thirde, 12 dis; Buckinghamshire, 17½; Caledonian, 8½; Eastern Counties, 7½; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, Five per Cent. 58; Great Northern, 7½; Ditto, Five per Cent. Preference, 10½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 30½; Great Western, 56½; Hull and Selby, 95; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 38½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 2½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Thirde, 7½; London and Blackwall, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 8½; London and Greenwich, 10½; London and North-Western, 105; Ditto, New Quarters, 11½; Ditto, Fifths, 12; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) C. 1½; London and South-Western, 61½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Prof., 7½; Midland, 35½; Do. £50 Sh. 3½; Do. Consolid. Bristol and Birm., Six per Cent. 119; N. Brit. Pref., 5; N. Staffs., 7½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 9; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15½; Royston and Hitchin, 5; Ditto, Shepreth Extension, 1½; Shropshire Union, 2½; South-Eastern, 14½; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 4½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 13½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 8½; Ditto, G.N.E., Preference, 1½; York and North Midland, 16½; Dutch Rhish, 2½; Great Indian Peninsula, 1; Northern of France, 13; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2½; Paris and Rouen, 21½; Rouen and Havre, 8½.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week, very moderate supplies of English wheat have reached us, coastwise as well as by land carriage; yet the demand for all descriptions has remained inactive, at about stationary prices. Fine foreign wheats have sold at fully previous rates, but the middling and inferior kinds have commanded very little attention. Severely any English barley has appeared on sale, and the supply of foreign has not been cleared off. Malt may be considered steady, at late rates. In oats only a moderate business has been transacted. Both beans and peas, as well as Indian corn and flour, have commanded very little attention.

Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s to 40s; ditto, white, 40s to 42s; rye, 20s to 25s; grinding barley, 19s to 21s; distilling ditto, 23s to 25s; malting ditto, 26s to 27s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 45s to 48s; brown ditto, 43s to 45s; Kingston and Ware, 45s to 52s; Chevalier, 53s to 54s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 43s to 45s; 15s to 18s; potato ditto, 17s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 16s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; Irish, 16s to 18s; new, 21s to 26s; ditto, old, 21s to 26s; grey peas, 23s to 25s; mangle, 24s to 26s; white, 23s to 24s; bolton, 25s to 27s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 32s to 37s; bullock, 27s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 32s, per 80 lb. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 23s per barrel; Canada, 20s to 23s per barrel.

Seeds.—Generally speaking, our market is heavy, and, in some instances, the quotations are a shade lower.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 41s; hempseed, 33s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s to 11s; white do. 6s 6d to 8s 6d; tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 43s to 48s per ton of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, 43s to 48s per ton; ditto, foreign, 40s to 47s per ton; rapeseed cakes, 41s to 44s per ton; canary, 56d to 90s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 4½d to 6d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 40s 7d; barley, 22s 10d; oats, 16s 3d; rye, 22s 4d; beans, 24s 6d; peas, 25s 6d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 38s 4d; barley, 22s 4d; oats, 15s 3d; rye, 21s 0d; beans, 24s 6d; peas, 25s 6d.

Prices on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tallow.—The market being well supplied, the demand for all kinds of tallow is heavy, at rather stationary prices. Common sound Congou is selling at 8½d to 9d per lb. A few parcels have been disposed of at public sale. The stock is now 6,000,000 lb.

Vegetables.—The demand for raw sugar is tolerably active, and rather large parcels have changed hands, at full prices. Refined goods do not steadily—brown lumps at 49s 6d; and good fair grocery, 50s to 51s 6d per cwt. No change in crushed.

Coffee.—Native Ceylon qualities have so slowly, at 38s 6d to 40s per cwt. In all other kinds of coffee only a limited business is doing.

Rice.—Although the demand is slack, the transactions have increased, on somewhat lower terms, owing to the speculators having turned to no extent.

Provisions.—The supplies of foreign butter being very extensive, the demand for that article rises heavily, at barely last week's decline in the quotations. Fine Friesland may be had at 60s to 61s; fine Kiel, 61s to 66s; fine Leer, 58s to 59s per cwt. In old Irish butter exceedingly little business is doing, at 56s to 60s per cwt. New is very dull in sale. First Waterford, 7s; first Lincolns, 6s to 6s; second, fourth, Cork, 56s to 62s per cwt. Sales of Waterford for forward shipment have taken place at 7s to 60s per cwt. English butter is dull in the extreme, at almost nominal currents. Fine weekly Dorset, 74s to 76s; inferior and middling, 5s to 70s; Devon, 60s to 70s per cwt.; fresh, 6s to 10s per dozen lb. Irish butter moves off freely, at 51s to 52s for sizeable Waterford, landed, and 48s to 50s for Lincoln. Hamburg bacon is firm, at 48s to 47s per cwt.

Tallow.—On the whole, a steady business is doing. P.Y.C on the spot is selling at 36s 9d to 37s; and for forward delivery, 38s 3d to 38s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 38s 6d per cwt, net cash.

Oils.—The market generally is very inactive, at drooping prices.

Spirits.—Although the stock of brandy is still increasing, holders refuse to sell except at full price; hence, very little business is doing. Fine Jamaica rum commands extreme rates; but other qualities, including corn spirits, are neglected.

Coal.—East Adair's, 11s 6d; 11½d; 11½d; 11½d; Tanfield Moor, 13s 3d; Tees, 15s; Sidney's Hartley, 13s 6d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 7s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 8s per load.

Hops.—The plantation accounts being favourable, the dealers purchase with extreme caution, at barely last week's prices.

Wool.—By private contract, a full average amount of business is doing, and the quotations are well supported.

Fatstock.—Fine qualities are steady, at from 100s to 105s per ton. Inferior parcels of foreign—no supply of which is good as raw wool.

Smoked.—Beasts and sheep have sold steadily at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lb. The value of other kinds of stock is well supported.

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 4d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; and pork, 7s 2d to 4s 0d per 8 lb, to sink the offals.

Vegetables and Lead.—These markets are but moderately supplied, and the general quotations are well supported.

Beef, from 2s 10d to 3s 0d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 2d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; and pork, 2s 10d to 4s 0d per 8 lb, by the carcase.

ROBERT HERRERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, MAY 27.

Notice is hereby given, that her Majesty will hold a levee at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, the 3d of July next, at two o'clock.

Notice is also hereby given, that her Majesty will hold Drawingrooms at St. James's Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock:—Thursday, 20th June next. Tuesday, 9th July next. N.B. The Knights of the several orders are to appear in their Collars, at the Drawingroom, on the 20th June next, it being a Collar Day.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Northumberland.—11 J. W. H. Fyfe, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

Northumberland Regiment of Militia.—A Browne, Esq., to be Captain, vice Lewis, deceased.

D BISHOP, York-street, St. James's-square, wine-merchant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W BEELEY, Horsepath, Oxfordshire, butcher. G THORNELOP, High-street, Poplar, greengrocer. T CROFT, Whitechapel-road, livery stable-keeper. T HUGHS, Newport, Monmouthshire, ship-broker. JOAH and JONATHAN CHOSSELY, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, wine merchants.

A J M MACLEAY, Portrose, Ross-shire, merchant. MACKENZIE, MORRISON, and Co., Glasgow and Manchester, calico-printers.

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, MAY 22.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Fox Bennett as Consul General in Newfoundland for her Majesty the Queen of Portugal.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 24.



**TRY that FAMOUS REMEDY, PARR'S LIFE PILLS.**—It is a fact beyond dispute that most of the diseases with which the human race are afflicted are the result of a disordered state of the alimentary canal, and the occasional use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS should be had recourse to, to prevent and as well as cure. In their preparation they go direct to the source. None are genuine unless the fac-simile of the signature of the proprietor, "F. HARRIS and Co., Crown-court, Fleet-street, London," is on the directions. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 5s. 3d., and family packets of 12s. 6d. in glass, with elegant gold and silver vendors throughout the world. Full directions are given with each box. Sole London Agents:—Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 31, Abchurch-lane; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard.



## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

On SATURDAY next, the 4th inst., will appear  
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 Libraries.  
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 geben, welche als bleibende, allgemein-nützliche Beziehung-Autorität  
 dienen wird, und zwar in einer so eleganten Form und zu einem so  
 niedrigen Preise, dass während der Ansetzung derselben allen  
 Klassen leicht wird, sie mit der Eleganz in den Salons der Reichen  
 harmonisch zu erhalten.

Um diesen Nationen, und besonders deren Künstlern und Fabrik-  
 kanten, die Gelegenheit zu geben, sich eine treue und leicht verständ-  
 liche Beschreibung aller Erzeugnisse von Interesse, welche in der  
 grossen universal Ausstellung von 1851, Platz finden, zu verschaffen,  
 werden die erwähnten BEILAGEN der ILLUSTRIRTE LONDON  
 NEWS in DEUTSCHER und FRANZÖSISCHER, sowohl als  
 in ENGLISCHER Sprache, erscheinen.

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 L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS  
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Les Propriétaires de L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS ont l'hon-  
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 DE TOUTES NATIONS, qui se tiendra à Londres en 1851. Pen-  
 dant toute la durée de l'Exposition, ils publieront une série de SUP-  
 PLEMENTS à L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, contenant les  
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 qui enverront leurs productions à cette Exposition d'Industrie, puissent  
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 in four holes, maintaining power, with all the late improve-  
 ments, elegantly engraved cases and dials, for £5 15s. Silver Watches,  
 with movements equal to the above, £3 5s. A written guarantee given  
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 This beautiful metal continues to stand unrivalled amongst all  
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 and, notwithstanding the many spurious and unprincipled imitations,  
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# ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION 1850



THE INFANT ACADEMY.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

SUPPLEMENT]

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1850.

[GRATIS.

IN order to keep pace with the Exhibitions of the London Season, and not to lose any of the rich store of novel Illustrations which each week contrives to supply, we give another Supplement *gratis* to our subscribers, for the purpose of introducing some of the principal pictures of the Academy Exhibition to our country, colonial, and continental readers. Residents in London, and people brought either on business or pleasure to our great metropolis, have ample opportunities of forming their own notions of the merits of the several exhibitions, and the still greater advantage of beholding the designs of our artists with all the recommendations which colour can lend (and the English school of art is distinguished for colour) to the drawing and general grouping of the several compositions. It is different with a large body of our subscribers, who are almost entirely dependent on the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for bringing before them the novelties and attractions of our yearly Exhibitions. It is not always that we are enabled to engrave the pictures we should like best to engrave. We have to contend with the selfishness of proprietors, the caprices of painters, and the interests of the purchasers of copyrights. With all these drawbacks, we have still reason (our readers will, we trust, agree with us in thinking) to congratulate ourselves on the general excellence of the works selected, and that the several Illustrations which we have been enabled to give from year to year have been fair representative pictures of the worth and character of the Exhibitions from which they have been taken.

As an appropriate heading to our Supplement, we have engraved "The Infant Academy" of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the first President of the Royal Academy, and (with perhaps the single exceptions of Hogarth and Wilkie) still the most eminent painter that England has as yet produced. The picture from which our Engraving was taken was bequeathed by Sir Joshua to his friend Lord Palmerston, and is well known by an excellent engraving made from it in Reynolds's lifetime by Haward, the engraver of the fine print of Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, after the nobler picture by Sir Joshua, now in the collection of the Marquis of Westminster. The picture is an admirable example of Sir Joshua's pencil. The grouping is good, the colour warm and harmonious, and the infantine character throughout such as Sir Joshua alone has succeeded in catching. It would sell, we believe, were it brought this week under the hammer of Messrs. Christie and Manson, for something like two thousand guineas. The picture of a little girl, by Sir Joshua, in the Vernon Gallery, called "The Age of Innocence," cost Mr. Vernon, a few years back, 1450 guineas; and, as recently as last Saturday, "The little Girl with a Spaniel," by the same painter, was sold at Christie's for 1020 guineas. Art is not only

better understood amongst us, but there are more competitors for purchasing fine pictures. The sale of a first-rate Sir Joshua is not a common event in the annals of auctioneering. Fine pictures are known and treasured up with a mixture of pride and pleasure; and a wil-

lingness to part with them, even when tempted by very liberal offers, is becoming even rarer than usual. For this picture, which brought 1020 guineas, Sir Joshua received but 75 guineas; and yet his prices were high and his practice large.

We need hardly add that he died rich.

Our other Illustrations are—

1. "Samson Betrayed." By F. R. Pickersgill, A.R.A.

2. "The Burial of the two Sons of Edward IV. in the Tower, 1483." By T. Cross.

3. "Hospitality: the Mote, Ightham, Kent." By J. C. Horsley.

4. "Contentment." By A. Rankley.

5. "The Sun dispelling a Mist, with Smugglers landing their Cargo." By H. P. Parker.

6. "Scene from Moore's 'Epicurean.'" By O. R. Campbell.

The first four are from the Royal Academy; the remaining two from the National Exhibition in Regent-street.

Our selection has been made in order to give a taste of the variety of the several schools of art. Mr. Pickersgill, to whom we referred in our former notice, has found his subject in Scripture, and has sought to embody the "Betrayal of Samson by Delilah."

And she made him sleep upon her knees; and she called for a man, and she caused him to shave off the seven locks of his head.—*Judges*, xvi. 19.

Mr. Cross has found his subject in English history; Mr. Horsley, before the old portal of the Mote House of Ightham, in Kent; Mr. Rankley, in a cottager's parlour; Mr. Parker, on the English coast; and Mr. Campbell, in the pages of one of our popular poets:—

As o'er the lake in evening's glow  
That temple threw its lengthening  
shade,

Upon the marble steps below  
There sat a fair Corinthian maid,  
Gracefully o'er some volume bending,  
While by her side the youthful sage  
Held back her ringlets, lest, descend-  
ing,

They should o'ershadow all the page.

T. MOORE.

Mr. Pickersgill exhibits a great knowledge of anatomy, and considerable power in the general arrangement of his figures, while he has shown judicious skill in the contrast presented between the giant strength of Samson and the womanly character of Delilah.

The "Burial of the Princes in the Tower" is the only picture we have had from the pencil of Mr. Cross since the Westminster Hall Exhibition in 1847, when his "Cœur de Lion forgiving De Gourdon" brought him at once into a well-merited reputation. The subject on this occasion is not so favourable to his powers, nor is his knowledge of the resources of his art of ample range enough to allow him to avail himself of those rich Rembrandt-like effects so essentially necessary for the subject he has chosen. Though unequal to the expectations that had been raised from

(Continued on page 363.)



[NO. 221.—"HOSPITALITY—THE MOTE, IGHTHAM, KENT."—PAINTED BY J. C. HORSLEY



## LITERATURE.

LIFE OF MAHOMET.\* By WASHINGTON IRVING. II. G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

We cannot admit that any apology is necessary from Mr. Irving for writing a readable, plain, succinct, connected narrative of the life and labours of Mahomet, "though no new fact can be added to those already known concerning him." There is no book more wanted to dissipate the prejudices that prevail, not only in England but in Europe and in all Christendom, concerning Islamism and its founder. A very brief abstract of Mahomet's life, and a brief notice of Arabia, will help forward that result.

From the beginning of history till the close of the sixth century of our era, the great Arabian peninsula, though peopled in the very earliest ages, and very soon the seat of some civilization as well as the high-road of the greatest traffic of the world, remained for that long period, contrary, apparently, to the general laws of human nature, in a stationary condition. We may perhaps find the explanation of this circumstance in the peculiarities of the country, consisting mainly of savage, hilly, stoney, and sandy deserts, intermingled with narrow valleys and spots and strips of land of surpassing beauty and fertility. Difficult of access, yet lying betwixt India and Egypt, it shared in the progress of those early civilized parts of the world. But the nomadic tribes, neglecting agriculture, wandering with their flocks from place to place, shifting their abodes as they exhausted the supply of food provided for them by nature, scarcely shared in the progress, and could not increase beyond the stunted means of spontaneous subsistence. The settled tribes, inhabiting chiefly the ports and cities along the Red Sea, though engaged in commerce, and early acquainted with agriculture and navigation, being hemmed in by the unimproved nomadic tribes, between whom and them a distinction and hostility existed from the earliest period, were arrested in their progress by their more backward and barbarous neighbours. The same deserts that prevented the Arabs from being formidable to other nations, secured their independence. Their country was reached with difficulty, except on the side of the sea from India and Egypt, neither of which was a very aggressive state, and the rude tribes were unconquered as well as unimproved. Whatever traditions they might cherish of a purer faith, they were all immersed in the darkest idolatry; and motives of policy, mingling with religious feelings—indicating the barbarity, and ensuring its continuance—prompted them to offer up female infants as sacrifices, because they were of little use in their predatory wars. The growth of the population, then, was stopped; and Arabia, removed from intercourse with the growing nations of the West, remained, from the time of the Patriarchs to the coming of Mahomet, in much the same condition. It preserved the manners recorded in the Bible. It sent forth no colonies; and, unlike all other early-peopled countries, it made no conquests, and was overrun by no conquerors.

In the year 569 Mahomet was born at Mecca, the chief city of Arabia. Two months after his birth his father died; and though his relatives took care of him, and he had the advantage of living in a "sacerdotal household," his education was neglected, and he had to struggle for his subsistence. Under an uncle, he became a leader of caravans, visited Syria as a merchant, and extended his journeys over all Arabia, joining his tribe in their wars, and acquiring a knowledge of the manners, superstitions, and religious creeds of various people. He was distinguished by activity, probity, personal beauty, and courteous manners; and at length a rich widow, whose agent he was, bestowed herself and her property upon him by marriage. He was honoured by his fellow-citizens, and had all the ease, comfort, and dignity which could belong to one of the foremost men of Mecca, when he began his mission as a teacher and a prophet.

What was at that time the actual extent of the religious knowledge he had derived from others in the course of his journeys, is, like all the particulars of his early life, much obscured by fable. How long previously he might have brooded over his project, is unknown, for he had neither confederates nor confidants; but in the 40th year of his age, when his position was respectable, and he had the prospect of becoming, like his uncles, the guardian of the idolatrous temple of Mecca, and one of the chiefs of his native city, he announced a revelation that entirely changed his own life and the condition of his country. He received the revelation, he said, in a cavern of Mount Hara, whither he was accustomed to repair to indulge in religious meditations. He was commanded to teach the world a new faith, which involved the destruction of the idolatry of which he was a chief. From that time his life was an incessant battle. His family believed in him, his wife encouraged him; his townsmen, as he extended his teaching, derided and persecuted him. He lived twenty-three years after the announcement. For thirteen years he resided at Mecca, making some converts, but falling into poverty and disfavour with his townspeople, he was so harassed and threatened, that he fled for safety to Yathreb, or Medina, about 270 miles from Mecca. There he fixed his abode, there he established his mosque and his power, and there he died at the age of sixty-three. The flight is called the Hégira; from that all true Moslems date their calendar; and it corresponds to the 622nd year of the Christian era.

The ten years that Mahomet lived at Medina sufficed to extend his doctrines over all Arabia. His native city, most of the Princes of the country, with Syria and other places, submitted to his sway. Persia and the Greek empire had received his embassies, and Egypt had acknowledged his influence. He created, "under the ribs" of that long "death" which had been the lot of Arabia, a new "soul," which lived in his successors for ages. Before a century had elapsed, the Arabians, hardly known before the time of Mahomet, had spread their faith or carried their arms to Spain on one side, and Hindostan on the other. They gave laws and religion to a large part of Asia, Africa, and Europe; and at this day the creed of Mahomet has more votaries, with one doubtful exception, than any other—very nearly two hundred millions of people daily declare that "there is no god but God, and Mahomet is his prophet." For upwards of twelve hundred years that faith has survived, and continues to be the creed of nearly one-fourth of the human race. Bonaparte was at the head of the great French nation about fifteen years; he was willingly followed from the first and for all that time by nearly thirty millions of people. His conquests were not equal to those of Mahomet, and his power then crumbled into nothingness, leaving behind only a disjointed political and military organization, that is fast disappearing, being at variance with man's nature and the laws of the universe. Nobody thinks of calling Bonaparte an impostor. He was an erring, short-sighted, guilty man; something vain and boasting indeed, but a true man. How much less, then, ought we to call the Arabian impostor, who awakened his countrymen to a new life, made their name famous over all the civilised parts of the earth, and established, growing entirely from himself, a faith that has commanded and preserved the assent of a large part of the human species for twelve centuries? If his teaching be not in conformity to man's nature and the laws of the universe—if he were not sincere, wise, and enlightened, according to the knowledge then extant—if he were not a great moral hero—in what page of the world's history shall we find one?

The faith that he taught—like the faith of Abraham and the Hebrews—was very pure and very noble, compared to the grovelling idolatry, the worship of images, that prevailed till then. He taught "that there is, was, and ever will be one only God, the creator of all things—single, immutable, omniscient, omnipotent, all merciful, and eternal." He taught emphatically that "none enter Paradise but through God's mercy." He taught justice, if he did not always practise what he taught. His profession of faith was, "there is no God but God, and Mahomet is his prophet." Understanding by "prophet," teacher or missionary, Mahomet was clearly the prophet, teacher, or missionary of that eternal Deity whose existence he proclaimed, and whom he taught millions of idolaters to worship. If he adopted and continued that part of the Mosaic dispensation which inculcated the destruction of idolaters—which was adopted by many, and still is by some, Christian sects—he combined it with the love and the charity that belong to Christianity. He adapted his teaching to the knowledge and capacities of his countrymen—as great prophets and legislators have generally done—and therefore inculcated and permitted things which our purer faith and brighter morality condemn. But, considering the previous faith, and morality, and blood-thirstiness of the people he converted, there is no denying that his doctrines were a wonderful improvement, and an important step in the onward progress of mankind. He is to be looked on rather as the auxiliary than the enemy of Christianity—preparing the way for the final and complete triumph of the truth.

The professors of the two faiths formerly much combated each other. The animal passions of the men, rather than the precepts of their teachers, hurried them into conflicts. They fought for territory and supremacy, and used the names of their respective religions to hide their own ambition, arrogance, and intolerance. They inculcated their successors with their rude prejudices. But their respective faiths, when examined, are not wholly and totally incompatible. Christians and Mahometans both believe in the same One and ever-living Creator of all things. They may form different ideas of the life after death, but both believe that only by God's grace can any man be saved. Perhaps the agreement amongst such wide-spread creeds is much more cheering, consoling, and hopeful, and more redolent of future glory, than that minor differences of belief should result only in anguish and despair for some large portion of the human race. For the philosopher and the historian of mankind, the rise and almost contemporaneous spread of the two faiths is one of the most remarkable parts of the moral progress of society.

Mr. Carlyle, following Gibbon, has lately represented Mahomet as a hero: he calls Mahometanism a "kind of Christianity." Mr. Irving takes a somewhat similar view, and repudiates the notion that Mahomet was "the gross and impious impostor" some have represented him. He shows that he was self-denying and self-commanding, just in his dealings, and kind to all his household and friends; that he lived continually, as it were, in the presence and in the service of God, and trusted entirely in his mercies. Mr. Irving also takes pains to shew how debasing was the idolatry of the Arabs before Mahomet's time. He seems, therefore, rather unskillfully to mar so fair a picture by giving credence and circulation to the old stories of Mahomet's trances and epileptic fits, and his mistaking disease for revelation. Mahomet was possessed with a great idea; and the unaccountable manner in which such ideas have come to men at all times, particularly in rude ages, when the mental mechanism of association has been little observed, has induced them to call such ideas, and not improperly, inspiration and revelation. That, according to the custom of his country, he went into the mountains to pray, and that he used the machinery which in all previous ages had been in use amongst his countrymen, to recommend particular doctrines, rather enhances his wisdom than diminishes his rectitude. Mr. Irving says, and it is the only passage of his excellent history we shall quote:—

Many of the visions and revelations handed down as having been seen by him are spurious. The miracles ascribed to him are all fabrications of modern zealots. He expressly and repeatedly disclaimed all miracles. The Koran, which is his revelation, is a book of wisdom, and contains no miracle. The only miracle which it contains is the miracle of its own existence. The only miracle which it contains is the miracle of its own existence. The only miracle which it contains is the miracle of its own existence.

Such circumstances should have prevented Mr. Irving from authenticating the story of his visions, or the marvellous calamities of enemies. There is the great fact in the history of the world of nearly two hundred millions of human beings converted by Mahomet's instrumentality from idolatry to the belief of the true God, and of that faith having been preserved for twelve centuries, to refute alike fables and calumnies, and proclaim Mahomet to be one of the marked and chosen servants of Him whom he taught millions to adore.

A correct and true life of that wonderful man, elegantly, yet plainly and familiarly written, was much wanted; and Mr. Irving has done a great service to the cause of literature and moral progress by writing such a life. His book ought to be read by every person desirous of forming correct views, and of learning to love his neighbour.

EGERIA, OR THE SPIRIT OF NATURE; and other poems. By CHARLES MACKAY. Bogue.

The increasing amount of reflective poetry, in these days, is a "great fact," of no less significance than promise. Poetry long enough had to do with symbols of the sense—she then became "impassioned," but it remained for her to become "simple"—truly simple by intellectual purification and rational intuition. The philosophical poem, as a thing apart, is the growth of a philosophic mind, and the last refined result and exponent of a philosophic age. It closes, indeed, what may be called the age of intellect, and initiates that of the pure reason. These individual developments follow the example of the collective mind—but express that of the race—echo the steps of the progress of the world as it marches onward to its high destiny, and declare how much of the victory is gained over sense and circumstance.

Early poetry, it is confessed, is decidedly objective. The poet's appeal lay to experience, and he worked in the material a willing labourer. But they who loved it best, and criticised it most wisely, apprehended an esoteric meaning in the words, and sought for an allegory equally in the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" of Homer, and the "Cosmogonies" and "Theogonies" of Hesiod. Even among the Greek tragic writers we may discern an allegorising tendency, and the highest drama has a mystical import. Our own Shakespeare is not without a leaning this way, and there is an inner reference in his plots and persons which his German interpreters have long sought to discover and reveal. Coeval with the transcendental criticism of the moderns, we have had a new, a more natural order of poetry, with spiritual aims and expressed in spiritual types, which delighted to ascribe to the signatures, as it were, of the meanest things the symbolical suggestions of the deepest truths, and as associated with them by an eternal law, however arbitrarily in appearance attributed by the devout poet who questioned nature as an oracle. Of this poetic brotherhood, the humblest and earliest member was, perhaps, Cowper; the most daring and sublime, Coleridge; the most laborious and various, Wordsworth; and the most learned and least philosophical, Southey. In Shelley we recognise an aspiration to a still more ideal school of art, as the opposite of Byron, who sought again to sensualize poetry, and embodied it in declamation and passion. Since then the tone of the best writers in verse has been especially pensive. It is thought that has claimed dominion, and, in a scientific age, will not claim it in vain.

Looking at the subject from this point of view, we shall be well disposed to recognise the propriety with which Dr. Mackay, in the introduction to the present volume, has defended the association of poetry and science. He has shown what we never doubted, that science, so far from contracting, has extended the boundaries of poetic art, both in regard to its topics and its imagery. The wonders revealed by the microscope and the telescope are new worlds of adventure for poetic thought, which, with that conceptive power which always belonged to it, may brood on the marvels of its perception, until it transform them into the greater marvels of its own creation. It is in this spirit that Dr. Mackay has presented the public with his "Egeria," which, like Wordsworth's "Excursion" and Keats's "Revelations of Life," is a conversational poem, in which Nature is made to yield responses to her priests from the depths of her heart, and her communal hearts—for, to the poet, Nature has indeed a heart, and he recognises a grandeur in its throbbings. To our present poet, Nature has a soul and spirit as well, which teach to misanthropic man the most pathetic lessons of benevolence and that wisdom whose issues are in love—love for the individual and the race—love for all creation and for its Creator.

Two youths, named Julian and Montague, are introduced to us, in high debate by the sea-shore, on the vanity of experience and the mystery of sorrow. One of them (Julian) confesses to a loss of "his faith, his courage, and his hope;" the other still maintains his hold on human sympathies. Montague undertakes to rouse his friend out of his egotism, and proposes to him the contemplation of nature.

"Give thyself holiday, and plod no more;

Take thy enjoyment on the quiet hill;  
Bathe in the ocean surf upon the beach,  
Or hear sweet music in the blithe bower.  
Roam in the field, the forest, or the mount,  
And whisper to the spirit of the wilds,  
The soul of Nature, nymph Egeria.  
She is not dead; her oracles respond."  
"Egeria! vision of the men of old!  
Oh, that the dream might be reality;  
That I could summon her ideal form,  
And track the spirit to her secret haunts,  
Communing with her upon earth and heaven,  
Another Numa; drawing from her lips  
Sweet reconciliation with the world and man!"

"What if I summon'd her, and if my power

Could, from the vague idea of thy brain,  
Shape her before thee, radiant, fair, and young?  
Mine eyes behold her. Often all alone,  
I've wander'd with her through the trackless wood,  
I've sat beside her by the fountain's brim,  
I've laid my head upon her gentle breast,  
I've seen her thin robes floating on the wind,  
I've seen her shooting o'er the arch of heaven  
Bright as a meteor: on the thunder cloud  
I've seen her riding; on the lightning flash  
I've seen her fly. In calm and storm alike  
I've seen her skim the foam-bursts of the sea,  
Or glide to lily-dells, and drop asleep,  
Or trail her garments in the morning dew."

"Dreamer of dreams! would I could dream like thou!"

"Dreams are realities to earnest men.

It may be true, as old legends taught,  
That earth, and all its shows and vanities,  
Thyself, myself, and all that we behold,  
Are dreams, projected on a bodiless mind.  
But no! the world is hard and stubborn fact—  
A world of laws, and pains, and penalties;  
And dreams are spirits, wandering to and fro,  
To be embodied for behoof of those  
Who can make angels of them at their will.  
And so this dream, Egeria, shall be  
A visible presence, to attune thy soul  
To purer harmony with God and Man."

The reader has now the idea of the poem. We must next indicate the manner of its embodiment.

"The marble statue of a nymph antique"

gives name to a fountain and nook in the forest-shades. It is a modern haunt of the old "Egeria." The monotonous sounds of the water-drops ensure sleep as surely as the uniform waltz of a mesmerist's hands. The statue becomes motive as the gazer grows quiescent. The nymph descends from the pedestal, and addresses the dreaming Julian, presenting meanwhile the most instructive lessons:—

Leaf spoke to leaf upon the tree-tops high.  
The knotted oak was comrade of the wind,  
And waded in pleasure its extreme boughs:  
It spread its roots in earth, its arms in heaven,  
With sense of being. Daisies in the sward  
Nodded their cups with joy: the luscious blue  
Shook to the passing breeze with delight;  
The very grass that he tread in the sward  
Knew it existed, and enjoyed its life.  
He look'd upon, and lo! and there, and there  
Were persons with happy living thoughts.  
The heart of cup was spiced as a world;  
The rough hand of the stork, the old tree branch  
Supported in its tiny villages  
Myriads of creatures, born on pinions bright,  
Resplendent with all colours and all life.  
The cricket chirrup'd in his cool of night;  
The black cockle sang a sweet lullaby;  
And muffled the muffled arm of the lightning,  
Proud of his power. The laughing trout,  
With jewell'd brow, and teeth as in her hair,  
Paddled her twinkling bark. The mouse in the  
Dandelion, as if dancing, were sportive joy.  
And shook her wings in gladness. Butterflies,  
Conscious of beauty, sped from flower to flower,  
And danced in the aspect of the day.  
The robes of spangled tissue, woven by  
Than ever Caliph for his blushing bride  
Bought with the wealth of conquer'd provinces,  
And countless hosts of scarcely visible things  
Lived and were happy in each leaf and bud,  
In every crinkle of the oaken bark,  
In every dew-drop trembling on the flower—  
To them a world.

Assuredly, in these lines we recognise the very "tremor and the gush of life," in whose celebration the poet pours forth his eloquent anthem. But his descent into a dark as well as a bright theme. War rages in the woodlands—they, too, have their "Walden"; even the shape of another of the same animated kingdom, which rules the minutest population, and is lord, also, of the planetary world—nay, is so, as the "condition of life." This condition the poet thus justifies:—

"Go back six thousand years,  
And make a world where Death should never come,  
A world without an evil or a toll,  
Without the polar principle of pain,  
And tell me what a hell such world would be!  
Behold the eternal and untiring stones;  
Pain cannot touch them; death is impotent—  
O'er them the summer's heat and winter's cold  
Glides harmless ever. Happy are the stones!  
Would'st lower thy humanity to them,  
And fill thine earth, and the remotest stars,  
With senseless minerals? Oh! fair is life—  
Life, and her sister Death—twin-born, co-rear'd,  
And co-existent to eternity."

Again:—

"There is no pain but for the ignorant—  
Pain is the friend and guardian of the wise,"  
Whispered the spirit. "Would'st thou place thy hand  
In the consuming and destroying fire,  
And ask it not to burn? Would'st thou fall from heights  
Upon the stony bosom of the earth,  
And ask it not to bruise? Would'st thou break the laws  
That govern and uphold the universe—  
The modulations of harmonious heaven—  
And, without knowledge of thy sacrifice,  
Destroy thy being? Wise and good and just  
Are all the laws and penalties of God."

Both pain and death are good, not evil, properly considered. This Julian learns, and is happy. Happily on "the still waters" he sails in his little boat with his bride and friend; they speculate on youth, beauty, and goodness, while Julian proposes his doubts arising from the force of circumstances, which, however, receive their solution in the light of domestic duty, and the affection of the future wife.

"I'll tell thee, Julian, of an apologue,"

Said she, and blash'd all crimson at the sound  
Of her own voice amid the disputants.  
"In ancient time, two acorns, in their cups,  
Shaken by winds and ripeness from the tree,  
Dropp'd side by side into the ferns and grass.  
'Where have I fallen? to what base region come?'  
Exclaim'd the one. 'The joyous breeze no more  
Rocks me to slumber on the sheltering bough;  
The sunlight streams no longer on my face.  
I look no more from altitudes serene,  
Upon the world reposing far below;  
Its plains, its hills, its rivers, and its woods.  
To me the nightingale sings hymns no more;  
But I am made companion of the worm,  
And rot on the chill earth. Around me grow  
Nothing but useless weeds, and grass, and fern,  
Unfit to hold companionship with me.  
Ah me! most wretched! rain and frost and dew,  
And all the pangs and penalties of earth,  
Corrupt me where I lie, degenerate!  
And thus the acorn made its daily moan.  
The other rais'd no murmur of complaint,  
And look'd with no contempt upon the grass.  
Nor call'd the branching fern a worthless weed,  
Nor scorn'd the woodland flowers that round it blow.  
All silently and piously it lay  
Upon the kindly bosom of the earth.  
It bless'd the warmth with which the noon-day sun  
Made fruitful all the ground; it loved the dews,  
The moonlight and the snow, the frost and rain,  
And all the change of seasons as they passed.  
It sank into the bosom of the soil.  
The bursting life, enclosed within its husk,  
Broke through its fetters: it extended roots,  
And twined them freely in the grateful ground;  
It sprouted up, and look'd upon the light:  
The sunshine fed it; the embracing air  
Endow'd it with vitality and strength;  
The rains of Heaven supplied it nourishment.  
And so from month to month, and year to year,  
It grew in beauty and in usefulness  
Until its large circumference enclosed  
Shelter for flocks and herds; until its boughs  
Afforded homes for happy multitudes—  
The dormouse, and the chaffinch, and the jay,  
And countless myriads of minuter life;  
Until its bole, too vast for the embrace  
Of human arms, stood in the forest depths,  
The model and the glory of the wood.  
Its sister acorn perished in its pride."  
"I thank thee, Ellen, for the apologue;  
Thine acorn lived its life, and so will I.  
Be thou my sunshine, and I'll live to thee;  
And in our shadow kindly charities  
Shall make a daily blessing of our place."

The two concluding cantos are called "The Upland Stream" and "The Mountain-top." The higher elevations of the subject are here attempted, and the immortality, which is an attribute of all truly poetic visions, strongly and warmly asserted. The argument, of course, is more or less abstract, but it is throughout clothed in images of beauty or power. Logic is relieved as well as illustrated by description. For the old traditions it is the faith of the poet that better will be substituted, and the laws of society conform to its development. Meanwhile, if that be gradual, it behoves the thinker to be patient, and to measure not by years, but by millennia, the progress of the species towards perfection. All this is communicated in a strain of fervent charity. At the conclusion the poem partakes of the lyrical rapture, and the concluding paragraphs are some of the most musical in the work.

Upon the whole, Dr. Mackay's "Egeria" is an excellent poem, and in some most important respects justifies its claim to greatness. Not seldom aspiring towards sublimity, it is throughout beautiful, and displays the author's qualifications as a poet in a new and superior light. The minor poems associated with it are of various degrees of merit; but elegance is the prevailing characteristic. The diction is clear and transparent; the meaning shines through it, like the light of stars reflected in the calm waters of some mountain lake.

LEONARD LINDSAY; OR, THE STORY OF A BUCCANEER. By ANGUS B. REACH. 2 vols. Bogue.

Mr. Angus B. Reach's second appearance as a writer of fiction more than fulfils the promise of originality, strength, and finish which was afforded by "Clement Lorimer." The volumes before us are of a very high order of merit, if regarded only by the severe literary test which an author of real ambition would wish applied to his labours, while, as a most exciting and fascinating narrative, "Leonard Lindsay" will assuredly win the suffrages of the circulating library constituents.

The story is laid in the latter portion of the seventeenth century, when the cruelty and audacity of the Spaniards in the New World had roused against them the hatred of all other nations, more especially maritime ones. The buccaneering crusade had been effectually preached in every harbour and along every coast where resolute men languished for exertion, or avaricious men for gold. Strange were the expeditions fitted out, for many a year, to chastise and plunder the Spaniards, and strange the crews and their fates. Sometimes it was a flotilla, under sound seamanly leadership, that sailed for the western seas; sometimes a couple of companion vessels; and often a desperately lonely bark; but the manning of all had a common character. It is obvious that a dauntless resolution and a plentiful lack of scruple must have been the prominent features in the buccaneer physiology. He, of course, sailed to enrich himself; but the infusion of a species of sentiment into the warfare gave it a spice of the *odium theologicum*, and, therefore, as usual, made the contest even more relentless than it would otherwise have been. One blow for liberty and Protestantism, and two for the pocket, may be taken as a fair estimate of the proportionate motives of these sea-crusaders.

Mr. Reach, whose eye for the picturesque is singularly keen, has selected for the hero of his story a young Scot, who by accident is lost from his own ship, and joins a body of buccaneers, of various nations, in Hispaniola. He leads him through a vast variety of the most exciting adventures, which, though linked together with an ease that dispels the idea of artifice, are in reality most dexterously contrived to bring out almost every imaginable phase of sea life. Scarcely a maritime habit of the day, barbarous or only characteristic, and scarcely an incident of ocean venturing, has escaped the author of "Leonard Lindsay." The hero himself undergoes a series of fortunes, which would make the staple of a dozen novels of the ordinary construction; and in the course of his adventures he meets, in the pursuit of others, every variety of the class the book is designed to illustrate, from the stout sailor who is a buccaneer from the ordinary love of struggle or of success, to the raffish pirate who engages in robbery under commission, because his ball neck is thus somewhat safer from the crowd than under the death's head and cross-bones, but who allows the difference of service to make none in his ferocious and brutal onslaughts upon his victims.

Most powerful is the interest Mr. Reach has infused into this story. We found it, and believe our readers will find it, a book impossible to lay down unfinished. Battle and storm, chase by bloodhounds, torture in a Spanish prison, the running the gauntlet, keel-hauling, escapes, and deaths by sharks are among the more stirring incidents of the book. But it is not all broil and strife: the volumes abound with exquisite pictures of a calmer character; ocean scenery, of every class, is deliciously and freshly depicted, with a manifest *gusto* on the part of the author easily communicated to his readers. And there is a story of love, so pleasantly dashed across the gloomier portion, streaking it with a ray of light, that it leaves us not only inclined to murmur at its unseasonable turn-in, but to expect in some succeeding volume a fuller development of his power, so artistically put forth, and perhaps as artistically withheld, in this fiction.

In using the word "fiction," however, we ought to qualify it by saying that, though Leonard Lindsay is an imaginary hero, he is the well-considered type of an historical class, and that Mr. Angus Reach has obviously expended very great



pains in rendering his volumes not only delightful reading, but the means conveying much information. He gives a very clear insight into the relative conditions of the maritime nations at the period of his story, and into the union, founded not on any common regard, but on a common hatred, which combined forces of such opposite characters against a single formidable foe.

We cordially congratulate Mr. Roach upon the production of two delightful volumes, which will increase not only his popularity but his reputation.

A GENEALOGICAL and HERALDIC DICTIONARY of the PEERAGE and BARONETAGE of the BRITISH EMPIRE. By JOHN B. BURKE, Esq. Twelfth Edition. Colburn.

The growth of this work, from a small 8vo. to a bulky volume of some 1200 pages, and twice as many columns, is a remarkable and successful instance of the result of undivided attention to ensure completeness. We have perused in pocket volumes, very well in their way, for convenient reference, to a certain extent; but, for all the heads and data of Genealogical and Heraldic History of our Aristocracy, recourse must be had to Mr. Burke's volume. We, who remember the first edition, and its incompleteness, and have watched the progressive value of the work, attach full credence to the following statement, prefixed to this Twelfth Edition, of the means taken to ensure accuracy:—

"To each successive reprint the most assiduous attention is devoted; each article is separately and distinctly revised, amended where inaccuracy is discovered, and extended by such new information as may be obtained from public records or private papers regarded as trustworthy. The voluminous collections made by the author for his 'History of the Landed Gentry' and other genealogical works, have, in this respect, been found of the utmost value; those papers having, in frequent instances, thrown new light upon the Peerage and Baronetage, by showing that many branches still in the station of country gentlemen only, are, nevertheless, the chiefs of several ennobled and dignified families; and, further, have enabled the author to enter more at large into collateral lines, and thus to enrich his pages by an accession of names to the respective pedigrees, which had previously been entirely excluded or forgotten."

In addition to these private resources are the valuable labours of Dugdale and Collins, and his indefatigable editor, Sir Egerton Brydges, to which common access is to be had. Still, the labour requisite to secure exactness, in all the details of a peerage-book, must be intense: the stream of human existence must be constantly watched, the accessions and losses duly noted, as well as the minor details. The Obituary in our Journal is almost weekly evidence of this ceaseless accumulation of materials for new editions; as the sand of life runs out, the data increase with a force of numbers not to be neglected. The archaeological interest of the labour, too, admits of minute detail and verification, which must never be lost sight of. We are persuaded, that in the work before us the nicest attention has been paid to all these matters. They are the *res quidam* of the author's life; and his huge volume shows how great an amount of assiduity he has expended upon a subject of great interest and value, even beyond its prominence in everyday life.

ENGLAND.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

While Thrones and old Dominions reel and jar,  
Securely stands our sea-girt Island Home;  
And from her rocky front throws off the war  
Of rebel waves in spray and harmless foam.  
So Sinai, unconsumed, stood 'mid the awe  
When through the lightning's glare thunder'd God's Holy Law.

Heaven watcheth o'er our Church, and Laws, and Crown,  
He guardeth us whose arm is never bound;  
And none dare hurl our Holy Altar down,  
Or tramp our hallow'd Freedom to the ground:  
For we are England! and that mighty name  
Fills every wind that blows with its undying fame.

Our neck is clothed with thunder, not with fear:  
A lamb in peace, in war a lion strong,  
That quails not at the glittering sword or spear,  
But, with a roar, springs 'mid the arm'd throng,  
And glares through the red cannon's fiery breath—  
Rushing to victory grim, or falling in the death.

What made her mistress of the shoreless main?  
Go, ask the waves of the resounding sea.  
She dyed the billows with her mighty slain—  
Gave up her sons to make her island free.  
In letter'd light are read a thousand names,  
Stamp'd on her rock-bound coast, like warning beacon-flames.

She's but to send her watch-dogs on the deep  
Unchain'd when danger's near, and bid them bark,  
To startle all the island from its sleep;  
And as a headland-light shoots through the dark  
So would it rise—a vast volcanic blaze,  
And fill the wondering world with fear and dread amaze.

She needs no conquest—arms but to retain  
Lands consecrated by true British blood,  
Where bleach our fathers' bones, in battle slain—  
Men who march'd through the perilous fire and flood,  
Strong in that Faith, and Hope, and Love, which made  
Them bow the knee in prayer before they bared the blade.

Her trust's in Heaven, not the destroying spear;  
And English hearts that hem around her throne;  
For to her faithful children she is dear.  
Her charities for all her faults atone—  
A pillar of cloud, marching before by day,  
That in the troublous night throws out a golden ray.

When fly the oppressed unto her rock-bound shore,  
Shelter to none she ever doth deny;  
But shares her loaf when she herself is poor,  
As Saxon Alfred did in years gone by;  
Sends out her arm'd ships upon the waves  
To sweep the burning coasts, and free the world of slaves.

So far and wide her sceptred sway extends,  
She rules o'er lands beyond the reach of night;  
O'er outstretched realms, where sunshine never ends,  
But somewhere bathes her shores in golden light.  
And when she falls, and her last duty's done,  
Her name will still be read, wherever shines the sun.

Then shout for England! cry God save the Queen!  
Shake out our lion-banner in the sun.  
God and St. George upon our side are seen,  
That cry ere now hath many a battle won.  
Sidney and Hampden, though within their graves,  
Know we shall never come to sleep the sleep of slaves.

PROMENADE AT PRINKIPO.—The whole population had turned out, to walk about in their finest clothes, up and down the promenade in front of the wooden coffee-houses. The brilliancy of the fine ladies and gentlemen who walked up and down to be looked at, was beyond all conception; but the most curious feature of all this was, that in their overpowering costumes, there was no particular fashion prevalent. Everything had evidently been made from a book, or imported from some dashing European milliners, but at all sorts of periods; so that there were long and short petticoats, and wide and narrow bouffants, and polkas and mantillas, and summer fly-away scarfs over winter dresses, all jumbled up together to create a sensation and outshine the neighbours. There were few feathers to be seen now. The wearers had exchanged them for glossy silk hats; and they all wore gloves of dazzling hues. But the children were the most marvellous of all; and one family looked as if they were preparing for an exhibition of ground and lofty tumbling, so brilliantly *outré* were their costumes. Two of the little boys were attired in crimson satin trousers, *spanglés*, and the third had a perfect Highland dress, which was the great bit of all. With a bit of carpet for the latter to dance, and the others to posture upon, the business would have been complete. The men were all gents—as thorough-bred as might have been selected from the combined forces of Rosherville, Epsom, and the public ball-rooms of London. Some, for display, paid for the time candles to be fired by daylight; others marched up and down, several abreast; and all evidently had the notion that, got up so remarkably well, they were "doing it!" Amidst the throng, *capitulos* (waiters) darted about with little morsels of incandescent wood to light the narghils with; boys sold walnuts, ready peeled and kept in glass jars of water; and sweetmeat men plied their trade. Those ladies who had servants, made them walk behind them; and those who had not, sneered at the others. All this went on for two or three hours. There was not one trace of Oriental life in the entire scene. The gravity of the Levantine had entirely disappeared; and a restless, feverish wish to cut out the others was the leading attribute of every character there assembled.—From *A Month at Constantinople*. By Albert Smith. Just published.

WOE AND KINDNESS.

A COTTAGER'S TALE.

On Sunday, April 21st, I was wandering about in the neighbourhood of Southfleet, a part of Kent abounding in orchards, corn-fields, and hop gardens. The fruit-trees standing on many acres were covered with bloom, as if a sheet (the people's phrase) were spread over the land, and the air was filled with fragrance. Some spots shone bright beneath a glorious sun, and others lay deep in the shade of a gathering storm. As I passed some cottages seated on a bank by the side of a shady lane, I greeted the occupant of one; the occupant of another came to the door, and we entered into a pleasant gossip about the prospects of the fruit season, the number of women employed in the gardens and orchards, and the great difference a good or a bad crop makes in their incomes and comforts. In a good season, every person of the neighbourhood who wishes it, finds plenty of healthy employment at good wages; and many strangers flock into the vicinity to share their advantages. Then all is merriment, and the rejoicing heart gives utterance to many a joke. When the crop is scanty, work short, and the weather very bad, the poor bedraggled and bespattered creatures have enough to do to keep their spirits up, and the faint joke dies ere it reaches the lip.

"The Labourers," one of the cottagers remarked, "their wives and children, are the greatest sufferers from a short crop of fruit." To them it is a loss of bread and clothing. The consumer is only denied a pleasant luxury; the master gardener has some compensation in a higher price for a short crop, the rent of the landlord is assured, the commutation of tithes is settled by law, but as the crop of fruit falls short, the rewards of the labourer are reduced in rate as well as in amount. There is less employment and smaller pay. They suffer more immediately, if not more severely, than the other classes, for they have always the parish to fall back on, which supplies them with fare as good as their own wages can buy them when most abundant; and it is not surprising that the labouring classes are sensibly alive to the state of the markets, and complain of low prices and the importation of fruit from foreign countries. That they should suffer at all, as they have no means of making their condition known, and are without ability to help themselves, is to be deplored; their ignorance as to the cause of their sufferings it is possible to remedy.

The chief importations of fruit which interfere with their produce come from Holland, Belgium, the north of France, and Germany, which are not more favoured by nature than the slopes and valleys of Kent. "Why should fruit be better or more plentiful there, than here?" a cottager remarked, and gave, I thought, an explanation of the circumstance:—"Our fruit, sir, is not so good as it used to be: there are no more little gardeners and little farmers here. The great farmers, accustomed to do things on a grand scale, dig up a large number of acres, and plant them with currant or gooseberry bushes, or with cherry, or plum, or apple trees. They have the ground about the bushes dug once a year, keep it tolerably clean, and take no more pains about it. They often make their orchards into meadows, and turn their cows into them. What they look for is a great quantity of fruit each year, without further cost. They don't examine every tree and bush, and prune it; they cannot look after every one, as the gardener looks after it. To have good fruit, every tree and bush must be carefully treated. In abundant seasons the fruit must be thinned, as I am told they thin it in Holland. But our fruit-growers care for nothing but quantity, and obtaining it at the least expense. They send a great deal of fruit to market; and, if it be not rubbish, it is not as good as it should be."



COTTAGES AT SOUTHFLEET, KENT.

In this part of Kent, plums, cherries, gooseberries, and currants are cultivated in large fields. The plantations of one man often cover several acres. Following the general rule which agglomerates business in the hands of large capitalists, because they can conduct it at a cheaper rate, the little gardeners are almost extinguished. Small holdings have been united with large ones, and only here and there do we still find men living by cultivating one or two acres with their own hands. But it may be doubted whether fine fruits and fine vegetables, particularly fine fruits, can be so successfully cultivated in a wholesale way as the cereals. The nature of the cultivation is different—one requires chiefly that the ground should be looked after, the other the things that are upon it. An inspection of his fields and of his ploughmen may suffice for the farmer; the gardener must look after every plant and every tree. The two species of cultivation cannot, therefore, be successfully carried on by the same rules and by the same class of men. Hence the mode in which the land is divided into large farms, over which the farmer can scarcely ride before dinner, or into small plots, every foot of which is daily visited by the cultivator, has almost as much influence over the quality of fruit, and in the end over its quantity, as the nature of the soil and climate. Our own plan of appropriating the land on large farms has many advantages; but amongst them we cannot reckon the patient care which small proprietors and small farmers bestow on the cultivation of fruit in Holland, Belgium, the north of France, and Germany.

As we gossiped about matters of this kind, the gathering storm approached, and I was courteously invited to take shelter in one of the cottages. Not being over weather-wise, I concluded that the storm would be a trifle; and being naturally desirous to take as much advantage as possible of my escape from the murky atmosphere of the metropolis, I declined, and pursued my walk. Very soon, however, the rain came down heavily. I saw no shelter before me, and I was glad to turn back to accept the hospitable offer. The cottager, who I soon learned prided himself—and not to pride oneself in some talent, or some acquisition, is to be poor indeed—in handling and shearing sheep, had departed with a stout young man, whom I conjectured to be his nephew and heir to his shearing business, to perform some operation on the flock of a neighbouring farmer. Only his wife, therefore, was at home on my return, a woman well advanced in years—meek, humble, and, I may say, humiliated—such as abound in the cottages of Kent. She quietly welcomed me—asked me to sit down—put some additional wood on the fire to make a large pot boil, in which, as I was soon informed, some pickled pork and cauliflowers (both of their own production—for they had fattened the pig and planted the cauliflowers) were to be boiled for dinner. She then sat down, and we began to talk about raincoats, which, in her, who had only once travelled on them, were yet great wonders—the great city of London—the weather—and such objects as strangers might naturally talk about. On a side table several books were lying; and on a little old-fashioned round table, standing before the fire, was some one of the many periodicals that are weekly issued from this manufactory of journals; and, noticing the matter, I inquired if she read much. The answer brought out the following tale, told in the most artless manner, with all the air of truth, but with a certain sadness that she had done a good deed, and more than was strictly required of her:—

"Well, sir, I like to read a little myself; indeed, I don't know what I should at times do, if I did not read in books and journals. But our young girl is very fond of books. She likes to read; she is able to write; and if she were to go away from us, she will be able to tell us what becomes of her without our being dependent for that on others. She goes to school, and learns very quick. She is good at her spelling, and can write well. She can sing too, and knows music. We have done our best all we could, poor creature, though. You see, sir, she is not our daughter, for we have no child. She is a poor orphan, long dead, sir, but, poor thing, she could not help that. Her mother has been dead more than six years, and she is now seven years old. She has been with us ever since she was little more than two years and six months old. She is the richest of natures, none in the world, but her mother brought her to me and asked me to take care of her, and I undertook the charge. The mother died, and we could not send the poor thing to the Union; that would have been cruel; so we have done the best we could for her ourselves."

"That," said I, interpreting a word of commendation, "was very kind and very good of you."

"Well, you see, sir, she could do nothing for herself. She had no friends; and as we had no children, we thought we might take care of her as our own. She looks on us now as her parents. She has hardly ever known any others, and she will always regard us as her parents. She is a good girl, and my husband and I like her. She has plenty of uncles and aunts, for her mother had ten brothers and sisters, but not one of them ever takes the least interest in the child, or supplies attention, any more than I she were not."

"Do they ever see her in the neighbourhood?"

"No, sir; they live somewhere far down in the country. I find the name of the place; but it is not far from Ashford. The grandfather took the child for a little while; she was the only one of the family who showed any compassion; but when she was four, Sarah brought her to me, and asked me to take care of her, and never at her business and seldom since ever ever to think of the poor girl. The mother was formerly in service here in the neighbourhood—she was a housemaid, and a very excellent servant she was. After the birth of her child, she worried very much; she was never well again; she took ill, and fell

into a consumption: she went into an hospital; she went to London; she had doctors there; but her time was come and she died. She did worry so, poor thing. She could not get better; though she strove hard, for her child's sake."

About this period of the story the good man of the house returned. Like me, he had been unable to prosecute his intention; he had stopped up under a tree for a time, but, finding the rain continue, he returned.

"And what," I asked, "became of the child's father? Did he do nothing for his offspring? Who was he?"

"I was telling the gentleman of our little girl," said the woman; and immediately the cottager replied to my question.

"The man, sir, was a gardener, and he lives somewhere about Lee Green. I had something to say to him on the subject long ago, but I thought he did not behave well. So I felt indignant at him, and I never would have anything more to say to him. He has other children, and he is well to do in the world. I would not, however, be he;" and the frown that had darkened the old cottager's countenance while talking of the man gave way to a very pleasant smile, such as we may suppose must always hover about his heart whenever he thinks of the poor orphan. "I would not have the death of that young woman on my conscience, for all his property. I like the child, and I'll do what I can to take care of her."

"Well," struck in the wife, "she is a good girl, and we have a great deal of pleasure with her."

"Where is she now?" I asked.

"She is gone to church with the other children," was the answer.

The man had in the meantime changed part of his dress; and the woman, after a word or two with him on the subject, had put the pork and the cauliflowers into the pot; and then the man lit his pipe, and sat himself down quietly to smoke it. He was, I suppose, about sixty years of age; his countenance indicated great kindness and sweetness of disposition, mingled with considerable decision and a fair share of talents. I have no doubt, as he stated, that he had been in his time very skillful in his calling—having been once at Blackwell to shear some merinos, or other sheep, brought from abroad for "Squire Western"—although he did not seem to have thriven particularly in the world. His extreme kindness of heart, probably, with which ambition is rarely united, stood in the way of worldly success. He was not hard and grasping, and did not clutch fast what he got. His grandfather and his father before him, he told me, had lived in that cottage, and held it on lease for more than sixty years. There was half an acre of land attached to it, but the land had been divided—his sister and her husband having a quarter of an acre, and he retaining the remainder. On his portion he cultivated fruit and vegetables, and his sister and her husband did the same. They occupied the neighbouring cottage, and make a very happy family—such as, I am afraid, is not so often as we might wish, and as seems natural, now to be found in the cottages of England. They had evidently a sufficiency of food and some luxuries, and they were comfortably clothed; their furniture, including the books and an eight-day clock, was old, but, compared with what cottages now generally contain, abundant. There were no marks of superfluity or of wealth; and I could not but reflect with admiration on the unostentatious benevolence that had induced this elderly couple to provide so respectably for the poor child thrown on their bounty.

The weather clearing up after a time, I bade them a cordial good-bye. This was a mere hap-hazard encounter; but those who live habitually amidst our peasantry will, probably, be acquainted with many similar acts of kindness. They ought to be published. At present, their character, if not actually traced, is habitually painted in dark colours, to make the merits of other classes conspicuous by the contrast—

All their faults observed,  
Set in a note-book, learned and coined by rote,  
To cast into their teeth.

All their virtues seem entirely overlooked: their patient endurance of privations; their submission to multiplied and vexatious restrictions; their exclusion from the commons, and the woods, and the many by-paths where their fathers walked or took their pleasure; their condemnation to political servitude, taking from them all power to make their feelings known, and get a fair hearing for themselves; their continued obedience to a form of society and to laws which they only know as an injury and vexation; the help they give to each other; their kindness and charity; their respect for those who treat them well, are all forgotten, and only their faults, their vices, and their crimes, their improvidence, recklessness, and depredations, are remembered. Though their strong arm defends the country, their patriotism is neither noticed nor rewarded. In Parliament and out of Parliament—in discussing affairs of State and parish affairs—at Exeter Hall, and wherever the voice of philanthropy is heard, their virtues form the staple of many long harangues; their virtues are chronicled, if not wholly buried in oblivion, in very few and short words. We are completely governed by the mere impressions of our senses; and the rudeness of their speech, the hardness of their manners, and their unsightly and dirty appearance, beget a belief that they have uncultivated minds and depraved hearts. They speak violently, they jostle against each other, and encourage unfavourable opinions by never showing to one another that respect they show to the upper classes. They are wanting in courtesy, and their outward demeanour appears to warrant the most unfavourable conclusions of their feelings: when they treat each other with respect and assume a more engaging appearance, they will have a powerful influence on all superficial observers. Such cases as the one here brought under notice may be rare; but the poor, unabashed by any false opinion, and having nothing to suffer from the world's censure, are not deterred by the faults and crimes of their fellows from sharing their company in misfortune, and imparting to suffering all the solace of which it is susceptible. Their charity and toleration redeem many of their failings, unite them together, and help to reconcile them to their lot. If to their material privations they added the superciliousness of the other classes, their lives would be unbearable. Their great sorrows are compensated by strong affections. To promote general improvement, it is wisely ordered that we should be the severe censors of each other's vices; but, if the lower classes could give a voice to their opinions, and could influence the press, they would find as much to condemn in the lives of the upper classes, as the upper classes find to condemn and punish in the conduct of the poor. It is not only the lion, but classes of men, who appear differently as painted by themselves and others.

T. H.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- A CORRESPONDENT—Jack Sheppard, executed in 1724, is buried in the churchyard of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
- A. J. CUNNINGHAM—Milk is best prepared for long voyages by evaporation to powder.
- A. J. CUNNINGHAM is thanked; though we could not avail ourselves of his suggestion as to the Church of Houghton Mainer, Kent.
- ANONYMOUS—Apply respecting the foreign grammars to Dulau and Co., Soho-square, or to Madell, Leadenhall-street.
- A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER FROM THE FRENCH REVOLUTION—The family of Boothby is duly registered in the College of Arms.
- A CORRESPONDENT—The arms of the family of Higgins, of Westport, are "Arg guttée as, on a fess of the second three towers, double turreted, or. Crest: Out of a tower, double turreted, a demi griffin arg, holding in the dexter paw a dagger of the last, hilt and pomel or. Motto: Pro patria."
- GLINCOUR—The daughter of a nobleman does not forfeit the courtesy title of "honourable" on a second marriage with a commoner.
- G. B.—If the grant of arms be made to the grantee, and the issue of his father, which is the wording of the document, all the sons will be included in one patent.
- ROYALTY—The Queen's younger children have, as yet, no titles. Their Royal birth gives them the rank, style, and precedence of Princes.
- R. A. K.—The pay of a Captain in the 13th Light Infantry is 11s 7d a day.
- MARTIN—Arms required: "Or, three pales gu, a chief vair. Motto: Fulget virtus intus."
- MART must refer to "Glover's Glossary of Arms."
- X. X. X.—Hugh G. is clearly and indisputably the representative of the B. family. So long as there remains a descendant of Gavin B., no descendant of his sister can be entitled to the representation of the B. family.
- BOULTON—The crest of the Martins of Edinburgh is "A lion holding in the dexter paw a crozier all or." Of the Martins of Boston, N.B., "An adder, with young ones bursting through her sides per." Another branch has for crest "A martin statant, per." It is probable that these northern Martins spring from a common ancestor with the Long Melford family.
- T. R. Chelmsford.—At the date of the United States mail last received, Dr. Parkman had not been executed.
- X. Y. Z.—I may purchase Hume's works of a dealer in second-hand books. The Instructions in "Cutting" are published, but we have not time to inquire the price of books. (Also, to G. P. L.)
- H. B. Greenhatch, and W. R. Birkenhead, are thanked.
- J. W. S. Surrey.—The letter should be unsealed, and sent endorsed to the Lord Chamberlain.
- Y. Y. Y.—The keeping of a birthday is arranged for the convenience of the Court.
- A SUBSCRIBER, Derby, and I. W. Handsworth, are thanked.
- L. H. W.—The late great siege operations at Chatham took place July 21, 1810.
- A CONSTANT READER should apply with the Aconite seed to a wholesale druggist.
- M. G.—The year 1850 is the last year of the first half of the present century.
- NEWCASTLE.—We shall be glad of early intimations of the date of the next issue.
- Y. Y. Y., Bristol, should consult an agent for Patents, as Messrs Robertson, Fleet-street.
- CLERICUS—Lord Ashley resides at 49, Upper Brook street.
- RAOUL—Address "Royal Italian Opera, Covent garden."
- CABOT, Lille, should apply at the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.
- CLERICO—The first Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was published May 14, 1842.
- A LADY.—We do not remember to have before heard of the emblem in question.
- DORA.—Whenever A is mute, we should retain the N, both in writing and speaking; thus, a history, but an historical work.
- L. J. S. N. Montgomery Martin has published a copious work on the British colonies.
- V. V. V.—Symonds, as I think, but we have not time to inquire the price of books.
- H. A. W.—The "Black Sea" was never before named in present name from the Turks, on account of the great stormy navigation. The Red Sea is so called either from the abundance of coral reefs on its shores, or from the fact that it is the only sea in the world which is never frozen.
- W. F. J. Lichfield.—The Box Tunnel, on the Great Western Railway, is 3195 yds, or nearly one mile and three-quarters in length.
- ISYDORUS.—The Large Views are only to be purchased with the Numbers.
- MYSELF—Rupert's Drops are small solid pieces of common green glass, which have been dropped while red-hot into cold water. Their bursting property is referred to their not being annealed; for Rupert, Aikin destroyed it by heating them to redness and then allowing them to cool gradually, as in the annealing oven.
- W. R. R. Ipswich.—The bones of the arms sent in, "Or, a bear's head between three water bougets, all or, a banner above, charged with a hand and arm, couped below the elbow, erect, bearing a sword, all per. Motto: Above the crest, Quo spinosior frax."
- S. MICHEL—You are not entitled to use the arms or crest of your mother's uncle.
- A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER—Apply at the Horse Guards.
- X. Y. Z.—A Royal license to change a name is obtained through the Home Secretary's office.
- The fees including the Herald's charges, amount to fifty guineas. Arms are granted at the Herald's office, Doctors' Commons. The cost of a grant of arms is about £77. A crest cannot be granted to a person whose name comes in a coat of arms.
- J. L.—The arms of Peck are, "Or, on a chevron, three crosses formée of the field. Crest: Two lances or, in saltire, headed arg. Pennons hanging to them of the first, each charged with a cross formée gu, the spears enfiled with a chaplet vert." These arms were re-announced in 1842. The family was then of Sanford Hill, Essex, and Wood Pelling.
- AT ADMIRAL, Stockholm.—Pursuant to the 7th and 8th Vict., cap. 66, s. 16, the lady, having married an Englishman, is to all intents and purposes a British subject.
- CRICKET-ON-THE-BEACH.—The interest of a Member of Parliament.
- • • The remainder of the Answers to Correspondents will be found in the Number with which this Supplement is published.



## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



NO. 16.—"SAMSON BETRAYED."—PAINTED BY F. R. PICKERSGILL, A.R.A.

(Continued from page 393.)

the "Richard," it is by no means a common effort, but evinces unmistakeable qualifications for making good those proofs of after-excellence with which his "Richard" was unusually rife. There are other

points connected with the "Princes in the Tower," some of which are, as yet, unworked up by our painters; and others, though frequently painted, are still "to let." Northcote's "Murder of the Princes," and Mr. Leslie's "Princes Praying at their Bedside,"

on the night on which they were murdered—have not fulfilled all that could be expected from subjects so adapted to the requirements of art. Mr. Cross might find materials for a picture in the following exquisite description of the Princes in the Tower; and our readers will thank us



NO. 597.—"CONTENTMENT."—PAINTED BY A. RANKLEY



we are sure, for introducing them to one of the most beautiful and least known passages in English poetry. The writer is Thomas Heywood the prose Shakspeare of human nature, as he is called by Charles Lamb; and the play from which the scene is taken is "Edward IV."

*Prince Edward.* Uncle, what gentleman is that?

*Gloster.* It is, sweet Prince, Lieutenant of the Tower.

*Prince Edward.* Sir, we are come to be your guests to-night. I pray you, tell me, did you ever know Our father Edward lodge within this place?

*Brackenbury.* Never to lodge, my liege; but oftentimes On other occasions I have seen him here.

*Prince Richard.* Brother, last night, when you did send for me, My mother told me, hearing we should lodge Within the Tower, that it was a prison; And therefore marvel'd that my uncle Gloster, Of all the houses for a King's receipt, Within this city, had appointed none Where you might keep your Court but only here.

*Gloster.* Vile brats! how they do descant on the Tower! My gentle nephew, they were ill-advised To tutor you with such unfitting terms (Whence'er they were) against this Royal mansion. What, if some part of it hath been reserved To be a prison for nobility? Follows it, therefore, that it cannot serve To any other use? Caesar himself, That built the same, within it kept his court, And many Kings since him; the rooms are large, The building stately, and for strength beside It is the safest and the surest hold you have.

*Prince Edward.* Uncle of Gloster, if you think it so,

'Tis not for me to contradict your will; We must allow it, and are well content.

*Gloster.* On then, a' God's name.

*Prince Edward.* Yet before we go,

One question more with you, Master Lieutenant: We like you well; and, but we do perceive More comfort in your looks than in these walls, For all our uncle Gloster's friendly speech, Our hearts would be as heavy still as lead. I pray you tell me, at which door or gate Was it my Uncle Clarence did go in, When he was sent a prisoner to this place.

*Brackenbury.* At this, my liege. Why sighs your Majesty?

*Prince Edward.* He went in here that ne'er came back again! But as God hath decreed, so let it be! Come, brother, shall we go?

*Prince Richard.* Yes, brother; anywhere with you.

*Scene, a Bedroom in the Tower.—Enter the two young Princes in their bedgowns and caps.*

*Richard.* How does your Lordship?

*Edward.* Well, good brother Richard, How does yourself? you told me your head ached.

*Richard.* Indeed it does; my Lord, feel with your hands How hot it is!

*Edward.* Indeed you have caught cold, With sitting yesternight to hear me read; I pray thee go to bed, sweet Dick, poor little heart!

*Richard.* You'll give me leave to wait upon your Lordship?

*Edward.* I had more need, brother, to wait on you; For you are sick, and so am not I.

*Richard.* O Lord! methinks this going to our bed, How like it is to going to our grave.

*Edward.* I pray thee do not speak of graves, sweet heart, Indeed thou frightest me.

*Richard.* Why, my Lord brother, did not our tutor teach us, That when at night we went unto our bed, We still should think we went unto our grave.

*Edward.* Yes, that's true, If we should do as every Christian ought, To be prepared to die at every hour— But I am heavy.

*Richard.* Indeed so am I.

*Edward.* Then let us say our prayers and go to bed.

[*They kneel, and solemn music within; it ceases, and they rise.*]

*Richard.* What! bleeds your Grace?

*Edward.* Ay, two drops and no more.

*Richard.* God bless us both; and I desire no more.

*Edward.* Brother, see here what David says, and so say I: "Lord, in thee will I trust, although I die."

This is true poetry. Let us add, while on the subject, that the supposed remains of the Princes (re-buried by Mr. Cross) were found in the reign of Charles II., while digging the foundation for the present stone stairs to the chapel of the White Tower, and placed in a cenotaph in Westminster Abbey, for which Sir Christopher Wren supplied the design and Charles II. the money. "It was curious piety in Charles II.," writes Walpole, "to erect a monument for the imaginary bones of Edward V. and his brother, and to sink £70,000, actually given by Parliament, for a monument to his father."

The Mote at Ightham, in Kent, in front of which Mr. Horsley has



NO. 491.—"THE BURIAL OF THE TWO SONS OF EDWARD IV., IN THE TOWER, 1483."—PAINTED BY T. CROSS.

laid the scene of his pleasing picture called "Hospitality," is too often neglected, both by the tourist and the antiquary. It lies the distance of a short and pleasant walk from Sevenoaks, and the Hall is very perfect, and of fourteenth-century work. Mr. Horsley's explanatory motto—

Use hospitality one to another, without grudging,

is excellently suited to the subject of his picture.

Mr. Rankley, to whom we are indebted for the picture of "Contentment," is a young painter, fast rising into eminence. But he must not be led away by the praises of his friends. He has yet much to learn before he arrives at the excellences of a Mulready or a Frith. His leading merits are his quiet manner of telling his story, and the truthful character of his heads.

Of the other artists to whom we are indebted for our Supplemental Illustrations, Mr. Parker has acquired a name for his "Snuggler on the Look-out," and other pictures of merit; and Mr. O. R. Campbell seems to divide his time pleasantly and profitably between poetic compositions (such as the one now before us) and the solid pudding of portraiture, for which he seems to have many qualities likely to lead to excellence in the most lucrative branch of his art.

In our former notice of the pictures in the Royal Academy, we stopped short at the landscape and portrait portion of the Exhibition, while we purposely deferred such remarks as we had to offer on the architectural designs and sculpture to a future and more fitting occasion. It is our intention to continue our criticisms in the present Supplement, and to group together the contributions of the several artists whose works are most deserving of notice. The reader will in this way be enabled to see at a glance what each artist of excellence has sent for Exhibition. Our English school of landscape painting has arrived at great excel-

lence, and yet, as a school, it has existed for a much shorter space of time than any other branch of the art. Walpole, in noticing the works of Lambert, the scene-painter, who died in 1765, and whose name is now best remembered by the part he took in the foundation of "The Steaks," or Beef-steak Club, has these sensible remarks:—"In a country so profusely beautified with the amenities of nature, it is extraordinary that we have produced so few good painters of landscape. As our poets warm their imagination with sunny hills, or sigh after grottoes and cooling breezes, our painters draw rocks and precipices and castellated mountains, because Virgil gasped for breath at Naples, and Salvator wandered amid Alps and Apennines. Our ever-verdant lawns, rich vales, fields of haycocks, and hop-grounds are neglected as homely and familiar objects. The latter, which I never saw painted, are very picturesque, particularly in the season of gathering, when some tendrils are ambitiously climbing, and others dangling in natural festoons; while poles, despoiled of their garlands, are erected into easy pyramids, that contrast with the taper and upright columns. In Kent such scenes are often backed by sand-hills that enliven the green; and the gatherers dispersed among the narrow alleys, enliven the picture, and give it various distances." All that Walpole wanted and has pointed out has since been made good by a variety of English artists. Not by Richard Wilson so much (who worked more in the school of Claude), but by Gainsborough, Constable, Collins, &c., among the dead—and by Turner, Lee, Creswick, &c., among the living, though still more numerous, and in some instances as effectively, by the water-colour artists (from which the school has principally sprung), such as Girtin, Robson, and De Wint, among the dead—and Copley Fielding and David Cox among the living contributors to our Water-Colour Exhibitions. We have still, however, artists who entertain an early predilection for Italian rocks, precipices, and castellated mountains—not so much because

Virgil gasped for breath at Naples, and Salvator wandered amidst Alps and Apennines, but for the exquisite beauty of the scenes themselves. There is a suffocating character in Claude's landscapes, which some young painters—Mr. Danby more especially—catch with a master's pencil. We are, however, truer, as a school, to Cuyp, Vandervelde, and Hobbema, than we are to Claude, Gaspar Poussin, and Salvator Rosa. We have painters, however, who belong to no school, and who are consummate masters in their art. Such a master is Mr. Turner, whose early works, founded equally on nature and Girtin, grew, in his mid-career, to rival the best works of the best Italian masters, and whose later and present works equally divide the critic between the extremes of praise and disapproval. We confess we are not always with Mr. Turner in his eccentricities. What Cowley said to Ned Howard the poet, "Pray, Mr. Howard, would there be any harm in now and then attending to grammar and ordinary rules," might be applied with equal justice to Mr. Turner—"Pray, Mr. Turner, would there be any harm in now and then looking on nature with an eye alive to its beauties, and not to certain preconceived eccentricities of your own." If Mr. Turner's early and mid-life works were true to nature (and this, we believe, is acknowledged on all sides), surely his present system, though founded on nature primarily, has grown to an excess of deviation from all everyday and anyday examination of nature, or of the nature described by our best poets or painted by our best painters. It is bad taste, we are told, not to admire the combinations of yellow and blue which Mr. Turner laid on with a knife, or even a larger instrument; and only an imperfect acquaintance with art (so mad are admirers) would fail, it is said, in finding a thousand beauties in the supplemental flesh-tints with which late Mr. Etty, at times, plastered the faces and feet of a Venus or a Psyche.

Mr. Turner's contributions to the Exhibition are four in number, and



all are illustrated (can we add, explained?) by some further extract from his MS. poem on "The Fallacies of Hope:"—

174. "Mercury sent to admonish Æneas."  
Beneath the morning mist  
Mercury waited to tell him of his neglected fleet.  
MS. *Fallacies of Hope.*
192. "Æneas relating his story to Dido."  
Fallacious Hope beneath the moon's pale crescent shone,  
Dido listened to Troy's being lost and won.  
MS. *Fallacies of Hope.*
373. "The Visit to the Tomb."  
The sun went down in wrath at such deceit.  
MS. *Fallacies of Hope.*
482. "The Departure of the Fleet."  
The orient moon shone on the departing fleet:  
Nemesis invoked, the priest held the parting cup.  
MS. *Fallacies of Hope.*

The first-named picture, a great critic assures us, is exquisite for "delicacy and refinement;" the second, for "wealth and power." To appreciate either, "they must be approached no nearer than the spot at which the general effect can be judged of; nor must the spectator expect to find then the revelation of particular truth in their details." It is in "The Pleasures of Hope," not in "The Fallacies of Hope," that the line occurs—

"Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

How far is this distance to be carried? till they are almost out of sight? We do not want Denner like nature; nor do we care to hear pictures praised to the skies (for Academic purposes) because they exhibit certain kaleidoscope qualities, and very little more.

Mr. F. Danby's single contribution is—

578. "Spring;" and, though full of beauties, is far from equal to some of his previous contributions.

Mr. Stanfield has five works in all, and is in great strength:—

67. "Macbeth," act 1, scene 3.  
Macbeth. So foul and fair a day I have not seen.  
Banquo. What are these,  
So withered and so wild in their attire?"

131. "Scene on the Maas, near Dort—market-people waiting for the evening tide."

288. "Near Foria, Island of Ischia."  
326. "The Bay of Baia, from the Capuchin Convent above Pozzuoli."  
363. "Ponte Atrani, Gulf of Salerno."

Of these the principal picture is No. 131, painted for Sir Robert Peel, at the price of 500 guineas. It is untrue to Dort (the birthplace of Cypri), but has many beauties. The Bay of Baia (326) is exquisitely Italian in character and composition.

Mr. David Roberts has in all seven works:—

53. "The Sanctuary of the Koran Mosque at Cordova."  
162. "Interior of the Church of St. Jaques, at Antwerp."  
202. "Interior of the Church St. Gomar, at Sierre, Belgium."  
277. "Remains of the eastern portico of the Temple of the Sun, at Baalbec. Mount Lebanon in the distance."

378. "View—looking from under the portico of the great temple of Edfon, Upper Egypt."

441. "Entrance to the great temple of Aboosimble, in Nubia."  
445. "The Shrine of St. Gomar, at Sierre, in Belgium."

Of these the two interiors (162 and 202) are by far the best. The interior of St. Jaques surpasses anything we have ever seen of either Steenwyk or Neef.

Mr. E. W. Cooke, than whom no English artist is truer to Vander-velde or Backhuysen, has in all four works. Of these, our favourite is (315) "Dutch Fishing Craft off Amsterdam."

58. "Evening." A scene on the Riviera di Ponenti, Gulf of Genoa.  
93. "Scheveling Sands—the tide making in."  
315. "Dutch Fishing Craft, off the Booms, Amsterdam."  
1262. "The Port of Marseilles."

Mr. Lee, it will be seen, has been again working in conjunction with Mr. Sidney Cooper:—

23. "Cattle crossing a Ford—Summer Morning." (With Mr. Cooper.)  
80. "A Mountain Stream."  
298. "The Watering-Place." (With Mr. Cooper.)  
405. "A Calm Morning."  
497. "A Stormy Day." One and all of these are true to English scenery in certain countries—such scenery, indeed, as Mr. Lee has given us over and over again, till we are somewhat tired of seeing it upon canvas.

There is no painter who is making more rapid strides in his art than Mr. Creswick. He is engraving his own beautiful style on certain excellences which Mr. Linnell renders with a grace and feeling till now peculiarly his own. Mr. Creswick's contributions are five in number:—

8. "The Wind on Shore."  
258. "The First Glimpse of the Sea."  
289. "In the Forest."  
427. "Old Trees."  
542. "The Forest Farm."

"The First Glimpse of the Sea" is our own, and, as we observe, the public favourite of the five.

If Mr. Redgrave had a richer eye for colour, he would excel as a landscape painter. He loves to retreat to cool shades, and to paint them with a chill that catches the spectator. His works in the landscape branch of his art, are—

534. "The Woods planted by Evelyn, and still the property of his descendants."

As the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands.—*Isaiah lxx. 22.*

1010. "Devon Cottage."  
Mr. Linnell is seen to great advantage in (395) "Crossing the Brook," and should be contrasted with Mr. Creswick. His "Christ and the Woman of Samaria at Jacob's Well" is rather a landscape with figures than a Scriptural composition. The distance is particularly fine.

The work of Mr. Sidney Cooper, in which he has not wrought conjointly with Mr. Lee, are four in number:—

239. "Summer Showers."  
278. "A Mountain Group: Evening."  
416. "Fordwick Meadows: Sunset."  
454. "A Group on the Welsh Mountains."

Mr. Cooper has carried his own branch of the art to great excellence. Surely he might try another style, in which cattle were less prominent, and succeed in the same way; though we confess we should be sorry to see him desert entirely his own peculiar province of art.

Young Mr. Danby, who sends

559. "Lane Scene—North Wales;" and  
598. "Snowdon, from Badger Hill."

is another rising artist, with an eye attentive to the poetry of his art, and a hand faithful in rendering the necessary details. He is seldom happier than in Welsh scenery.

Mr. Boddington has not fallen back, though we observe no particular advance on former efforts in his three pictures:—

40. "Autumn Scene in Wales."  
84. "A Bright Summer's Day."  
1251. "A Welsh Mill."

Mr. Bright, too, is somewhat stationary, in—

12. "A Mountain Stream, Borrowdale, Cumberland;" and  
460. "On the River Gears, Norfolk."

There is a fine eye for nature apparent in Mr. E. M. Ward's first-attempt at landscape—

457. "Izaak Walton Angling: a Summer's Day on the Banks of the Colne;"

but Mr. Ward errs as Mr. Redgrave errs—he is too cold. His green tints are greener than nature; he has been looking at the leaf of the lime-tree, and has given his tone according to pattern.

Mr. Cromeck contributes some clever Italian scenes, and Mr. Linton a fine "View of Venice" (484). The fault of Canaletti (the line and rule too apparent) is not observable in Mr. Linton's well-considered and effective picture.

There is merit in Mr. W. Fenn's (942) "Overshot Mill, near Matlock, Derby;" and much to admire in Mr. J. Price's "Autumnal Landscape" (628), though seen to great disadvantage, from its position in the Octagon Cellar.

We now pass on to consider the portraits in the present Exhibition. From the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1792, to the death of Sir Thomas Lawrence, in 1830, England possessed a succession of portrait

painters of great eminence in a much-patronised branch of the Fine Arts; viz. Lawrence, Hoppner, Owen, Phillips, Beechey, Harlowe, and others. Lawrence excelled in the fascination of female loveliness; Hoppner and Owen in manly portraiture; Phillips in matronly beauty; Beechey in a gentlemanly bearing; and Harlowe in a truth of character, both male and female, which had led, but for an early death, to a sustained excellence, of which, in this country, we have had only stray or accidental examples. Since Lawrence's death, the branch of the art to which he lent so much lustre has not been sustained in anything like the same eminent degree. Of our present portrait painters, Mr. Pickersgill is the last survivor of the race of Lawrence. Mr. Knight, Mr. F. Grant, Mr. Watson Gordon, Sir William Ross, and Mr. Thorburn have all sprung up in the twenty years' interval. Mr. Gordon leads the way in manly portraiture; Mr. Grant in the fascination of female beauty; while, in the miniature branch of the art, Sir William Ross and Mr. Thorburn have never been surpassed.

Mr. Watson Gordon's contributions are three in number:—

137. "Portrait of a Lady and Child."  
175. "Portrait of Daniel Vere, Esq., of Stonebyres, and Sheriff of Lancashire."  
193. "Portrait of the Right Hon. the Lord Justice-General and President of the Court of Sessions, Scotland."

The Lord Justice-General is a very noble portrait, founded on the school of Sir Henry Raeburn.

Mr. F. Grant has sent seven works:—

52. "The Countess Bruce."  
73. "His Grace the Duke of Devonshire."  
126. "Miss Grant."  
188. "The Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B."  
293. "The Warden of Winchester College."  
333. "General Earl of Stafford."  
364. "The Lady Elizabeth Wells."

The Duke of Devonshire is a full-length; and, at the private view of the Exhibition, his Grace was seen in *lights*, so that he looked like a peg-top or a black balloon with a flesh-coloured head. The peculiar effect of this arrangement afforded so much fun to the visitors, that his Grace was dressed the next day in trousers and boots, as he now appears. Of the female portraits, the three-quarter portrait of the Countess of Bruce is one of Mr. Grant's best pictures.

Mr. Pickersgill must be looked upon as a veteran in art, and judged rather by what he has done than what he is now doing. There is merit, however, in several of the portraits enumerated below:—

66. "Samuel Amory, Esq."  
85. "Nourmahal, the Light of the Harem."  
130. "Sir Harry Dent Goring, Bart., in his uniform as Captain of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk's Yeomany."  
142. "Charles Harris, Esq., Founder of the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital."

181. "Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P."  
317. "W. B. Wilcox, Esq., M.A."  
370. "Monsieur Colomb."

483. "Portrait of a Traveller." [Mr. W. S. Woodburn, and very like.]

Mr. Knight, the secretary to the Academy, has founded his style on Mr. Pickersgill. Though clever, he is frequently coarse and heavy. Several instances of these defects might be pointed out in the following list of his contributions:—

59. "John Baldwin Buckstone, Esq., Theatre Royal, Haymarket."  
79. "Portrait of Robert Keate, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon-General to the Queen, and Senior Surgeon to St. George's Hospital."  
119. "Portrait of Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq., late Governor of the London Assurance Corporation."

182. "Portrait of Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., late Lord Mayor of the City of London."  
232. "Sir J. J. Hansler, F.R.S., Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Essex."

325. "Portrait of Thomas Corney, Esq., Deputy of Bread-street Ward, and Treasurer of the Ward School."  
374. "T. S. Cooper, Esq., A.R.A."

500. "Portrait of Mrs. Fitzwilliam, of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket." Mr. H. W. Phillips, the son of the Royal Academician, has made, in a year, more than a year's advance in excellence. His portrait of Major Rawlinson is characteristic and clever, and the full-length of his mother dignified and matronly.

307. "Portrait of Major Rawlinson."  
351. "Portrait of Mrs. Phillips."  
519. "Portrait of Mons. A. Scheffer, the celebrated painter."  
570. "Portrait of Madame Viardot, in the character of *Fidès*, in Meyerbeer's opera of the 'Prophète'."

Sir William Ross has eight works in all:—

719. "General A'Court."  
743. "Miss Caroline Wyndham."  
763. "The Marchioness of Breadalbane."  
781. "Mrs. William Gibbs and Children."  
809. "Mrs. Oswin Cresswell and Children."  
825. "William Gibbs, Esq., and Children."  
862. "The Lady Naas."  
880. "The Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P."

In all of these the influence of Mr. Thorburn's example is very perceptible. But the breadth and boldness which Mr. Thorburn was the first to introduce may be carried too far, and the well-known charms of miniature painting lost sight of in too close an endeavour after qualities scarcely suitable to the fascinating art of *Petito* and *Zincke*.

Mr. Thorburn has eight miniatures, the greatest number allowed by the rules of the Academy:—

720. "William J. N., eldest son of William Angerstein, Esq."  
731. "The Lady Edwin Hill."  
744. "Masters S. and E. Sacré."  
767. "J. D. Gardner, Esq., and Mrs. Gardner."  
850. "The Lady Lindsay and Miss Lindsay."  
866. "Mrs. D. Coutts Majoribanks."  
882. "Miss Acland Hood."  
907. "Portrait of a Lady."

Mr. Thorburn's great object is to adapt some acknowledged form or beautiful arrangement in art to the requirements of common portraiture. As we have already observed, he is apt to carry this too far. The portrait of Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs is sure to wear (if at all like) features and arrangements not at all suitable to Raffaelsque art.

Among the remaining portraits we may particularly mention No. 60. "Portrait of Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P." By Mr. Westcott. A capital full-length, much in Watson Gordon's manner.

86. "Portrait of Sir Charles Trevelyan." Presented to Lady Trevelyan by the Officers of the Commissariat. By E. U. Eddis.

97. "Portrait of William Cubitt, Esq., M.P." By W. Boxall.

200. "Arnolfo di Lapo." By S. Hart, R.A.

Thus in the brain the lofty structures rise.—MS.

And No. 257, "Miss Virginia Pattle;" by G. F. Watts. The head by Hart is in the deep Venetian manner, and is very dignified and fine.

In the likelihood that we shall continue our Illustrations in another Number, we shall conclude our criticisms for the present.

A WALK IN A WORKHOUSE.—Groves of babies in arms; groves of mothers and other sick women in bed; groves of lunatics; jungles of men in stone-paved down-stairs day-rooms, waiting for their dinners; longer and longer groves of old people, in upstairs infirmaries, wearing out life, God knows how—this was the scenery through which the walk lay, for two hours. In some of these latter chambers there were pictures stuck against the wall, and a neat display of crockery and pewter on a kind of sideboard; now and then it was a treat to see a plant or two; in almost every ward there was a cat. In all of these Long Walks of aged and infirm, some old people were bed-ridden and had been for a long time; some were sitting on their beds half-naked; some dying in their beds; some out of bed, and sitting at a table near the fire. A sullen or lethargic indifference to what was asked, a blunted sensibility to everything but warmth and food, a moody absence of complaint as being of no use, a dogged silence and resentful desire to be left alone again, I thought were generally apparent.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

BABYLON.—An English merchant named Helder, who travelled in 1583, states that he passed "the mighty old city of Babylon." He mentions particularly what he calls the Tower of Babel, describing it as a quarter of a mile in circuit, and about the height of St. Paul's, the old cathedral, which was burnt in the fire of London, but it sheweth much bigger.—*Nineveh and Persepolis*, by W. S. W. Vaux, M.A.

## A CASE OF IMPOSTURE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Watford, May, 1850.

SIR—Allow me to call your attention to a remarkable case of interest that has recently happened in this neighbourhood. Its moral may be of service to many of our good-natured countrymen, who always feel glad in relieving a distressed fellow-creature; and for them it is intended.

Four years ago, a gentleman, well known for his benevolence and earnestness in assisting the poor (by birth a Frenchman), was journeying through St. Albans to Watford. He was induced to stop at an inn at St. Albans, from being told a Pole, who could not speak English, was inside and in distress. He met him—a man of commanding manner, tall, well-made, dark hair, quick black eye, and all that could induce sympathy towards a fine and intelligent-looking man reduced to penury and unhappiness. He was about thirty years of age, but looked older from what he had suffered. He was going to Algiers—he had received many wounds in battle, and intended reaching his regiment as soon as he was able. He was the son of Baron Renné, of Rik Castle, near Riga, in Courland, formerly part of Poland, but for the last hundred years in the possession of Russia. His mother was by birth a Countess Leven, and for years lady of honour to the Empress of Russia; his father was a general in the Russian service, but, with his other sons, fell in the Polish Revolution. He had been at the Imperial military college of St. Petersburg ten years, leaving which, he went with the Russian Guards, and fought a long time in Circassia; he there received several wounds, and distinguished himself so well that he obtained the order of St. George and St. Ann for personal bravery.

He feared the climate of Algiers would soon kill him, and, on parting, said, "If you do not hear from me in six months, conclude I am dead, and be so kind as to post this letter, which will inform my mother of the same." Such was his tale, and the good-natured gentleman assisted him to Calais. One thing, however, he insisted upon—that his benefactor should accept a pair of rein-deer-gloves as a token of friendship.

Six months rolled on, and he was not heard of. Four years after, or the 19th of last November, appeared the same man at the same inn at St. Albans. He was in search of his friend. They told him they did not know where he was then living, but directed him to where he once lived. He tramped to the place, and to another before he found him; and when he did, he had walked about forty miles that day almost barefooted. I saw the meeting, sir. I saw all the expressions of feeling on both sides. His haggard look and vacant stare sufficiently proved there was something wrong within—something that even time would never entirely erase. And those surmises were followed by his refusal to eat. He remained the night. Next morning he looked worse than before. Daylight as well as the sleepless night assisted us to perceive the man was wild. He would not eat. "No," he said; "to beg I am ashamed; rather would I want and starve, than live on crumbs I did not earn—that were not mine! See, here are ten wounds I have received in fighting for my country. My father, my brothers, are dead. My mother! oh, my mother! I've no mother!" He raved, but at times he was cool and collected. He had lost all his friends, he said. He had fought for the Hungarians; he was one of those Poles whom Turkey would not give up to Russia to be hanged. A price was set on his head. He was only free in England! He was tramped through France under the charge of gendarmes; his passage-money had been paid from Calais to England; he was cast out by the Polish Refugees Asylum with three shillings, and an answer that they were full.

His strange look foretold he had determined on suicide; but he was persuaded otherwise. We assured him it was probable we might get him a situation as a professor of languages; he could speak German, French, Italian, Russ, Polish, Latin, and Greek. He was, also, a good musician, and we thought might do something in that way, but he said he could do better as an artist. We procured him the means, and he determined to work hard. Sure enough he lived hard, for it cost him but two shillings per week for the first fortnight—he would not accept more. "Potatoes, cold water, and a little smoke," he said, "he could live on very well."

He used to talk of his mother with great affection. He said he had written many times to her, but concluded she was dead, as he never received an answer. One day, as he was thinking of the subject, a sudden change of joy overspread his countenance, and he exclaimed, "I'll try again! The Russians might have stopped my letters. I'll write by way of Switzerland through a friend there, who, I think, might send it her." He did so the same day; it succeeded. He had an answer almost by return of post.

To describe the reading of the letter, and the change of the man's mind from that time, I shall not attempt: suffice it to say, he immediately wrote of his distressed circumstances, and for money. With impatient anxiety he anticipated a remittance.

He heard from a person at Riga, informing him his mother had left there, three days previous to the arrival of his request, for Switzerland, on a pretence of going to the waters; that she intended escaping to England, where she would spend the remainder of her life with her only son.

A long time he waited impatiently for letters. The artist's life was all thrown aside—he was too excited—he could never rest; he was constantly walking about his room; he seldom went out but to the post. But he heard from his mother at last. The following is an extract from her letter; it was translated from German into French, and written at Basle:—

"My dear beloved Son,—Is it possible the Almighty God will allow us to meet again after so many storms?"

"You have suffered much, my dear child, for the welfare of an ungrateful nation. No matter; God is just; he will reunite us. The reason you have not sooner received letters from me is that Mr. Arheim was absent, and that my letters have remained at his house."

"The day before yesterday I arrived here from Berlin, where a fever had detained me nineteen days. My first business on my arrival was to write to you so as not to leave you longer in doubt, and to tell you I wish to pass the remainder of my days in England, where people can act and think freely. Now I will tell you all my present condition. All the estates I possessed in Liefland I have mortgaged through the medium of our agent. They have realised about £30,000. I have ordered Mr. R. to forward you, my son, £150. Mr. Arheim told me you could not go to France. I prefer going to Ostend, which city will not shut its gates against you."

"Bertha has been, and is still, faithful to you. The most favourable offers she has rejected; and, with £20,000, she asked me only the favour of following me. She is a flower too precious for this world. Your heart cannot, I believe, understand her. The more you wrong her, the more she will love you. I shall remain here about ten days."

He then began to be more impatient still. He smoked and sipped gin all day, but without ever appearing intoxicated. His anxiety for letters was interesting and increasing. He received the second letter from his mother. She was at Lyons.

Lyons, 23rd Feb., 1850.

"My dear Son,—You have a very bad habit, my child: you always allow yourself to be carried away by an ill-placed pride, even so far as to preferring being under obligations to strangers than to address yourself to your own mother. Why did you not mention in your first letter you were in want of money? I must upbraid you, because I could then have sent you money. The bills not being yet transmitted to London, now you must wait."

The sister-in-law of the Countess Swarenbach, who is in company with us, introduced us to the Prefect of Lyons, where we took tea.

Bertha has been very ill; she suffers much, poor child; but I expect much from our coming meeting. I am so weak, you cannot imagine; and when I think of having to cross the sea, which I dread more than any other part of my journey, it seems as if sickness had already come over me; but, if it pleases Providence, that will be gone through also. Make your arrangements that a trustworthy man meets us at Dover. I expect you the 27th, at Ostend.

"I should have wished to have addressed a few lines to your benefactor personally, to thank him for his kindness, but I am very tired. Tell him from me, that he can depend on my gratitude, and that I shall never forget what he has done for you: these are not mere words of courtesy."

"The Prefect has been kind enough to disengage us of our heavy luggage, and place it in the charge of an agent he knows well: this is very kind of him. I now fancy myself a little bird, that can fly about freely. \* \* \* Well, my dear child, in six days we are to meet, if the Almighty allow it; for He is the ruler of all things.—Adieu, my dear son, till then."

"THY MOTHER."

Soon after this he was taken ill, and dangerously so. His medical attendant declared he would never thoroughly survive it. His mind was over excited; and he had sipped gin to such an extent, he could expect nothing else. He insisted on being held by the doctor refused. "Make me but well enough to see my mother," he would say, "and then I can die—but not till then!" He was bled, and got well.

During this time, his arrangements were, that his friend should go to Ostend to meet his mother, if he did not feel well enough when the time came. However, he was well enough, and he went—and we have never seen him since. His introduction of Bertha was an excuse for not having come to a reconciliation with his mother—he used to say he would never marry that girl; and he feared for not doing so, his mother would cut him off. And with this excuse, and the same tale again, he got money from the brother of his benefactor at Brussels. His friend went to Ostend and to Brussels—found he had managed to get £25 there, and proved him to be a villain and connected with a gang of others. We have (he says he has) sought for his mother in vain (I almost doubt if he ever had one). The Prefect of Lyons has been written to, and this is his official answer: "I have no knowledge whatever of such persons visiting me, &c. &c., as you state, nor have they ever passed through here; so I fear you have been deceived by a swindler." Other things have since proved him to be a swindler, and that all the pretended correspondence is false, although the letters, we know, were posted at those places. The publicity of this affair may serve as a warning to others in being too lenient. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully, but, I am sorry to say,

One of his DUPES.

"ESQUIRE" AND "GENTLEMAN."—The resolution passed by the corporation of Stratford-on-Avon when they presented the freedom of that town to Garrick, runs something like this:—"Through love and regard to the memory of the late Mr. William Shakespeare, and being fully sensible of the extraordinary merits of his most judicious representative, David Garrick, Esquire." Had David a better right to the title than the great poet? Shakespeare, in the latter part of his life, was, no doubt, *Master Shakespeare*, a title so common as even to be bestowed upon the geometer of Alexandria. In Bayford's collection is preserved a catalogue advertising "*Master Euclid's Elements of Plain Geometry.*"—*Notes and Queries.*



PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON,  
PAST AND PRESENT.

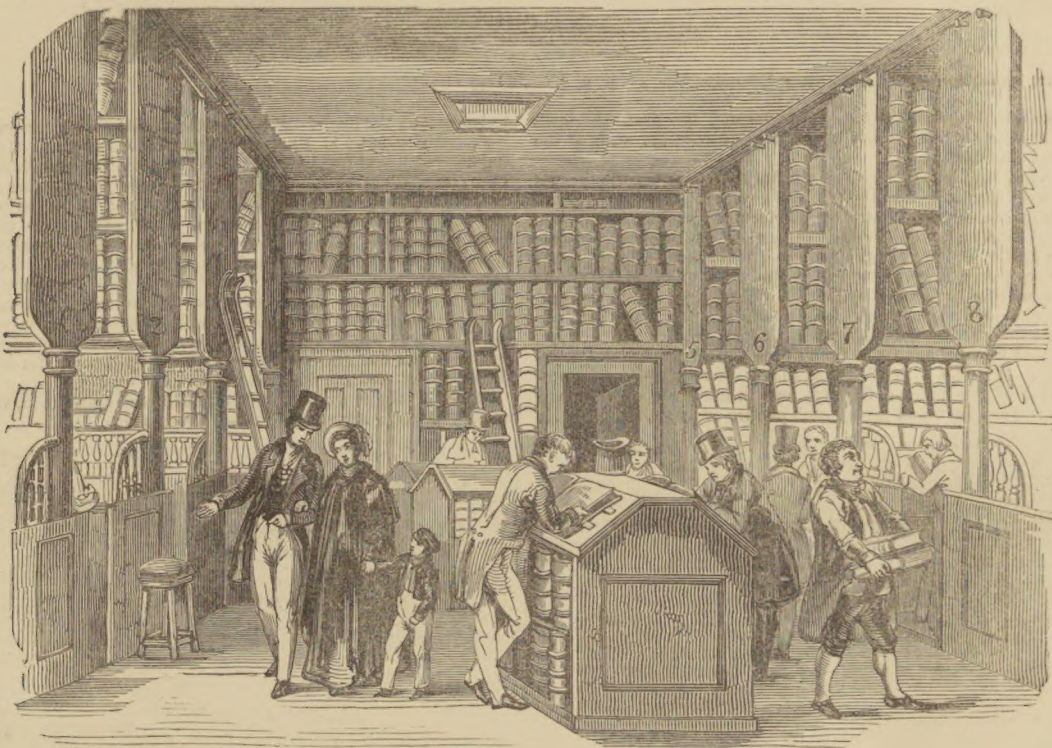
BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XXII.

PREROGATIVE COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

In this Chapter we conduct our readers to a new scene; to the chambers where the wills of the dead are deposited; through those doors by which many a beating and anxious heart enters, to return disappointed, or half delirious with delight through dreaming of the many pleasures which riches will procure. What thousands of human beings, fluttering between hope and fear, have passed through the shadow of that arched gateway which stands near the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard—many to repass the possessions of riches, but never again to find that sweet sleep which hard-handed Industry brought, and which moderate competency had never before heaved a sigh for! Legacies left, which proved a curse instead of a comfort, by arousing ambitious thoughts to soar amid airy speculations, where hundreds of captivating bubbles floated, tinged with the richest hues, until all in a moment burst, and left but a naked desolation behind—a hideous barrenness, never seen while those painted vapours danced before the eye. Wealth, over which Care ever after kept watch with sleepless eyes and furrowed brow, uncertain into which a realm of enjoyment he should launch with his freight, and so pondered until old age and then Death came, and instead of the castle he had so long contemplated purchasing, he was installed without a tear into the narrow coffin, and borne without a sigh to the grave. Others, again, raised from enduring and patient poverty to undreamed-of comfort, because he who would not have advanced them a shilling, would it have saved them from starvation and death, was now powerless; his greatest agony, when he passed away, being the thought that he could not carry his unforgiving vengeance beyond the grave—that he had not power to disinherit the child whom he spurned and hated. We have gazed on those dark-bound volumes in the Prerogative Will Office, and thought that if the dead were permitted to return again, what ghastly forms would enter that room, shrieking aloud names once beloved, and blotting out for ever such as they had in their blind passion inserted. One stroke of the pen, and she who sits weeping and plying her needle in one of the neighbouring attics (her children crying around her for bread), might have been trailing the roses around the trellised porch of some beautiful cottage, while they were playing on the green lawn, strangers to sorrow and hunger.

Let us pause for a few moments and examine the attitudes and countenances of those who are perusing the wills. See how that woman's hand shakes as she turns over the leaves: look at the working of the muscles of that young man's face: behold the play of light over the wrinkled features of that old lady: see how she clasps her hands together and is looking upward, and you may tell what each has discovered as clearly as if you knew them, had stood beside them, and had read every line which they have been reading. That low sound falling on the ear like the faint dropping of the summer rain on the leaves, is caused by the tears shed by that pale young lady in deep mourning; they fall quicker and quicker on the pages, and she rests her head on her hand, for she can no longer see to read through those blinding tears. The old objects of a once happy home are floating before the eye of her imagination; it may be that they are all there enumerated—that she has in fancy been passing from room to room, looking into the mirror that threw back her image in happy childhood, leaning from the window where stood the box of mignonette which she watered in the dewy morning, while her shadow fell upon the sunshine which slept on the chamber floor. Old



THE PREROGATIVE COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

language he spoke shall be uttered by "every nation, kindred, and tongue." Such a deed as this alone proves his mortality; for the creations of his genius carry him as far away from the common standard of men, as heaven is from earth.

What records have we here of old families long since passed away—their very names forgotten in the places where they once enjoyed

A little rule—a little way,  
A sunbeam on a winter's day,  
Between the cradle and the grave.—DYER.

Perhaps the last of the race perished a pauper in some obscure poorhouse; it may be, the one which his ancestors founded a century or two ago.

Another visits the Will Office, who gained information of the death of some near and wealthy relative by chance—perhaps through the scrap of an old newspaper which formed the wrapper of the pennyworth of butter or cheese purchased at the little huckster's shop at the corner of the filthy court in which for years the poor family have resided—spots in which misery clings to misery for companionship. Letter after letter have they written, but received no answer; no one would take the trouble to reply. Then they sunk lower and lower, and removed from place to place, until at last one single room in an undrained and breathless alley held all their cares and all their heart-aches; and there they tried to forget their wealthy relatives—to bury the remembrance of what they once were.

Meantime, he who had long been dead had remembered them at his death-bed; letters had been written, and advertisements had appeared, announcing "something to their advantage," but they had fallen amongst the very poor, who, though living in the heart of London, concerned not themselves with matters foreign to their own wretched neighbourhood, unless it were some execution or low spectacle suited to their depraved tastes. Poverty had long ago prostrated all their finer feelings. Even such as these have we seen enter the doors of the Prerogative Court, after they had with difficulty raised the shilling which they were compelled to pay before searching for the will, and come out exultingly the possessors of thousands.

Knowing fellows are the porters who hang about this neighbourhood; you can tell that they have not pined there for years without picking up "a thing or two"; they appear almost as "cute" as the learned proctors themselves; and should you find yourself the possessor of a fat legacy, and be so ignorant as to apply to these white-aproned messengers as to the best way of getting it at once, they will undertake to introduce you to a gentleman, who, from what you say, you almost believe to be so clever, that he could whip your name into a will, if he chose, and obtain for you a fortune, if even you had no legal claim to a single shilling. "God bless you, sir, we know plenty of people what's got thousands, as never expected to have a blessed meg whatsoever." And green countrymen follow these plump images of Hope, and treat them to whatever they please to take.

In the note below I have appended my first impression on visiting the Prerogative Will Office several years ago. The extract was written on the evening of the day when I retired after searching a will for a friend in the country.\*

\* A strange place is that Prerogative Court, a fine picture of the great out-of-door world, for there Hope and Despair stand sentinels at the doors, and the living seem to jostle the dead in their eager hurry to aunt after what those in the grave have left them. There is a smell as of death about the place, as if grey old departed spirits lurked in the musty folios, and had scattered their ashes amid the yellow and unearthly-looking parchments, which rise up again in clouds of dust while you turn over the mouldy and cracking leaves, making you squeeze again; while an hundred old echoes take up the sound, until every volume seems to shake and laugh, and mock you as if the grim old dead found it a rare spot to make merry in—to "mop and mow," and play off a thousand devilish antics upon the living. That court is the great mart of merriment and misery, and its open doors too often lead to madness; groaning, and moaning, when they are opened or shut, as if the spirits within wailed over those who come in search of wealth,

faces and old voices have again been before and around her, and she weeps not at finding that she is forgotten, but because those she so fondly loved are either no more, or far away, and refuse to countenance her for marrying the object of her love, a man rejected by all her family only because he was poor. In that great mustering-ground beyond the grave, who would not rather occupy the place of that patient sufferer, than stand ranged amid the ranks of those who have thus neglected her? Contrast her deportment with that of the young man at the end of the desk: his fists are clenched, the nails of his fingers imbedded in the palms of his hands, his teeth set, his eyebrows knit: he strikes his hat as he places it on his head, closes the door with a loud slam, and curses the memory of a dead man, because he has left a reckless spendthrift just enough to live on all his life without working, yet so bequeathed it that he can but draw a given sum monthly. He is savage because he cannot have the whole legacy at once in his possession. If he could, he would be likely enough to squander it all away in a single night at some notorious gambling-house.

On another countenance you behold utter amazement slowly changing into the expression of contempt, disgust, and at last it settles down into black and sullen hatred. She, whose features have in a few moments undergone so many sudden alterations, finds that all her deeply-laid schemes and subtle plans have been of no avail, but that the poor relative, whose character she was ever disparaging in the eyes of the old man, and whom she kept from his bedside by the falsehoods she uttered to both, is now the possessor of all his riches. She is gnawing the end of her glove through sheer vexation; all he has left her is a book, an old volume, entitled "The Value of True Sincerity." The hypocrite is justly rebuked in his last will and testament. She departs burning red through shame and anger, and would give the world could she but leave her conscience behind her.

Watch that old man tottering on the very verge of the grave, and with hardly strength enough to lift the volume which he so eagerly scans: although he could already bury himself in gold, and leave the yellow hoard piled high above his narrow bed, he still covets more. He, who has neither appetite nor taste for any rational enjoyment, who is compelled to sit up half the night because he cannot rest, is still eager to increase his riches. For what? the love of money alone. If he lends it, he never considers for what object; it may be good or evil, that concerns him not—all he looks to is the security, and the interest he is to receive on his capital: it may be to bring waste lands into cultivation, to aid a poor and industrious people; but one-per-cent more, and he would supply any armed tyrant with funds to destroy the whole peaceful populace, to leave their homes a mass of burning ruins, and the furrows of their fields running red with blood.

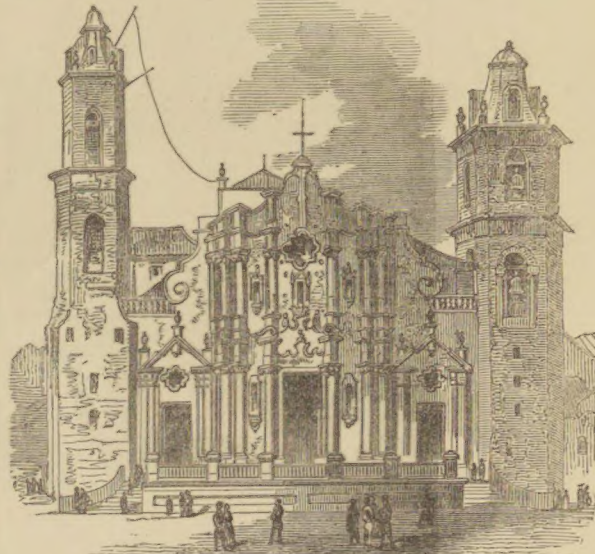
Here is the last Will and Testament of the immortal Shakespeare—the very handwriting of the mighty Bard "who was not for an age, but for all time." On that document his far-seeing eyes looked, on that page his hand rested; the same hand which obeyed the influence of his high-piled thoughts while he drew *Hamlet* and *Lear* and *Macbeth*, *Desdemona*, *Ophelia*, *Perdita*, and *Imogen*, held the pen which traced the very lines we now look upon. But for such old home-touches as these, we should almost doubt whether that god-like spirit ever descended to the common duties of this hard work-a-day world. But here we find him—

Not too bright or good  
For human nature's daily food.

But for proofs like these, we might fancy that such a soul had but mistaken its way while wandering from the abodes of the gods, and brought with it to the earth all the wisdom and poetry which it had taken an immortality to gather. That when he returned to his native home, the gates of heaven closed not suddenly enough upon him; shut out the undying echoes of his golden utterance; but that for ever the winds of heaven were chartered to repeat them—to blow them abroad into every corner of the earth—nor cease their mission until the

THE CATHEDRAL OF HAVANNAH.

THOUGH Havannah is now by far the most populous of all the towns or cities of the West India Islands, it is yet of much later foundation than several others both in Cuba and in St. Domingo, or, as it is now called, Hayti. Until upwards of a century and a half after the discovery of the West Indies by Columbus, Havannah was a place of little note; but, since the period referred to, when the advantages of its excellent harbour began to be appreciated, it has been gradually increasing, both in population and importance, but more especially since 1795 when Spain ceded her possessions in St. Domingo to the French. It is now the only stronghold of Spain in a part of the world where her authority was once paramount. How long she will be able to retain it, is extremely uncertain: the United States covet the possession of the whole island of Cuba; and a great part of the native population are dissatisfied with the rule of Spain. The pear, however, though not yet ripe, is ripening; and there can be no doubt that it will at length fall into the capacious jaws that are already gaping for it.



THE CATHEDRAL OF HAVANNAH.

The Cathedral of Havannah, of which our Engraving shows the west front, occupies nearly the side of a small square. The exterior has no pretension to architectural beauty. The structure, of stone, is simple and massive. The interior, however, is grand and imposing, from its magnitude and the elevation of its arched roof. The great object of interest in the Cathedral is the tomb of Columbus, which is on the right of the high altar, within the chancel, and on the left of the spectator, proceeding in the direction of our View. The remains of Columbus have more than once been removed, and it is questionable if they have even now found a final resting-place. In the course of another generation, it is not improbable that they may be resting in the Capitol at Washington—should they not, indeed, in anticipation of such an event, be previously re-conveyed to Europe.

Columbus, who was born in the neighbourhood of Genoa, in 1441, died at Valladolid, on the 20th of May, 1506; and his body was deposited in the convent of St. Francisco, while his funeral obsequies were performed at the parochial church of Santa Maria de la Antigua, in Valladolid. In 1513 his remains were removed to the Carthusian Convent of Las Cuevas, at Seville; and in 1536, in compliance with his dying request, they were conveyed to Hispaniola, and interred near the great altar, in the Cathedral of St. Domingo. On the cession of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, to the French, the Spaniards removed his remains to Havannah. On opening the vault, on the 20th of December, 1795, there were found the fragments of a leaden coffin, with some bones and a little mould, evidently the remains of a human body: these were put into a case of gilt lead, which was again enclosed in a coffin covered with black velvet. The coffin was then placed in a temporary mausoleum; and on the following day masses and requiems were chanted for the repose of the "Great Admiral's" soul, and the Archbishop preached a sermon on the occasion. The coffin was borne to the ship appointed to convey it to Havannah by the principal members of the several religious orders in grand procession, amidst discharges of artillery, while all the numerous banners displayed were covered with crape. Such were the honours paid to the memory of the man who, about three centuries previously, had been sent from the same place a degraded prisoner to Spain!

At Havannah the remains were received with similar honours as on their importation from St. Domingo. The coffin was deposited in an opening made in the wall on the right of the high altar of the Church, which is now the Cathedral; and above the spot there was subsequently placed a monumental tablet of marble. It displays a portrait of Columbus in low relief within an oval; before him is a globe, and he points to the portion of it occupied by America. Beneath are various naval emblems, such as a rudder, anchor, compass, and hour glass, together with the Cross, the sign of the steadfast faith which upheld him in his trials, and under which he gained for Spain a New World. In the lowest part of the panel is the following brief inscription:—

RESTOS E IMAGEN DEL GRANDE COLON,  
MIL SIGLOS DURAD GUARDADOS EN LA TUNA,  
Y EN LA REMEMBRANZA DE NUESTRA NACION."

(Remains and Image of the great Columbus,  
Continue preserved a thousand ages in the urn,  
And in the memory of our Nation.)

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES AT SILBURY-HILL.

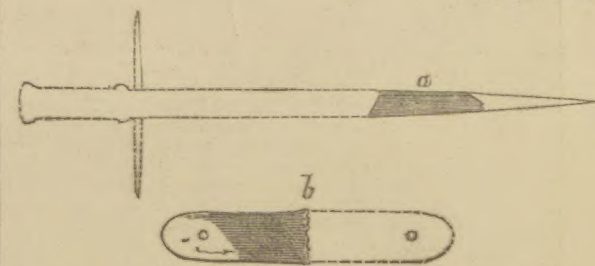
(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I TAKE this opportunity of communicating to you a discovery of British antiquities lately dug up in Silbury-hill, near Marlborough, Wiltshire. This celebrated mound was excavated a short time ago by order of the Archaeological Society of London, but at that time no remains of anything whatsoever were discovered. I have since had reason to suppose that the above learned society were wrong in merely excavating the lower part of the hill, and that if a shaft were to be sunk from the top of the mound right down to the bottom there would be a chance of some important discoveries being made.

I recently made an excursion to Silbury, provided with the necessary implements, intending to prove my theory of the top being more likely to produce something than the base. We had dug for, I should think, eight feet down, when the spade of one of my assistants struck against something, which returned a ringing sound, and, on digging it out, discovered it to be that interesting specimen of a dagger (an illustration of which is appended). Taking courage at our success, we renewed our exertions, and were rewarded in a few minutes by the sight of the bit, which is made of brass, and in which the hole through which the chain of the "bulle" is passed is exemplified. The dagger is 2½ inches long, and the bit 3 inches and about ½ of another inch.

I was prevented from communicating this most important discovery to you by particular circumstances which called me away from my friend's house that same evening, and I left my antiquities behind me; but on my return to that part of the country about a week ago, I formed the resolution of acquainting you with the particulars, which I am now putting in practice.

ARCHÆOPHILUS.



a. The end of a dagger; the handle has not been discovered yet.  
b. The end of a bit used in the equipment of horses belonging to war-chariots; the hole is the place through which the chain of the "bulle" was passed.

The dagger is of steel, and the bit of brass; they are in good preservation.

NOVEL ARRIVAL BY POST.—On Thursday, a gentleman in Edinburgh received by post, from London, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, when, on tearing open the cover and unfolding the paper, a very large mouse was jerked from the sheet over the staircase, and fell on the lobby floor below. There it lay for some seconds apparently stunned; but, just when about to be killed, it recovered, made for the dining-room, and, after a run round the room, got to earth beneath the grate.—*Dublin Evening Mail*, May 24.



## GALLERY OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.



NO. 122.—"SCENE FROM MOORE'S 'EPICUREAN.'"—PAINTED BY O. R. CAMPBELL.

To the two characteristic Illustrations on this page, for which we are indebted to Mr. Parker and Mr. O. R. Campbell, we have referred in another part of our Supplement. (See page 397.) We shall not, therefore, repeat what we have said, or endeavour to enlarge on the peculiar excellences of these painters, but confine our remarks to the Exhibition at the National Institution, of which they form a part.

We wish well to this Institution, and to every endeavour to give independence to art. If the Institution is to thrive, its promoters must remain true to themselves and to the interests of the Institution. The Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street, which promised to be a vigorous and healthy rival to the Royal Academy, was ruined before it reached manhood, by the withdrawal to the Academy of many of its principal members, and by the subsequent secession of younger exhibitors, led away by the superior advantages or temptations held out by the Academy. Had the Suffolk-street members remained true to the interests

of the Suffolk-street Society, many pictures which now grace the walls of the Royal Academy Exhibition would have adorned the walls of the Suffolk-street Exhibition.

It is, perhaps, not for the interest of art that too many societies should exist, any more than it is that the sole right of exhibiting works of art should belong exclusively to any one society or private institution. The National Institution has erected a spacious and well-lighted gallery for the public purposes of art; but we should not be sorry to see that such a separate gallery was rendered altogether unnecessary by the Royal Academy coming forward with some well-considered and comprehensive scheme that Government might take up, and that both the Suffolk-street Society and the National Institution might at once adopt, and be included in, with honour to themselves and advantage to the interests of art. It is the wish of the Academy to be permitted to purchase the whole of the National Gallery, and to introduce such a range of exhibition-rooms as would permit each picture of any kind of merit

to be seen on the line of sight. It is for the interest of the public that the National Collection of Pictures should be removed further from the smoke and dirt of London; and as the present National Gallery is not a very commodious or handsome-looking building, the surrender to the Academy (when differently constituted) might be at once a prudent and a gracious step on the part of the public. Of course the Academy should be made to give up some of its funded wealth, in return for such a surrender to its best interests and wants. The Academy has lately received some young blood into its veins, and thus strengthened, it is willing to throw off, as we ourselves well know, some of those cobwebbed rules and useless trammels made when George the Third was young, and therefore very ill adapted to the requirements of a class that has increased more than fifty-fold since the foundation of the Academy and the formation of its existing laws.

This is a subject which deserves to be better understood, and to which we may perhaps return on some early occasion.



NO. 77.—"THE SUN DISPELLING A MIST, WITH SMUGGLERS LANDING THEIR CARGO."—PAINTED BY H. R. PARKER.